FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 092 *11 May 1983*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact's Gribkov Interviewed on Alliance BB 1
Warsaw Pact To Hold Joint Exercises in Late May BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA's Bovin on Postwar East-West Ties [9 May] CC 1
PRAVDA Reviews World Events of Past Week CC 4
[Melnikov, 8 May]
NATO States' Envoys Trying To 'Complicate' CSCE CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Kornilov Scorns Weinberger's 'Lack of Information' A 1
Moscow TV Notes Disinformation on Arms Expenditures A 2
U.S. Chemical Weapons Development Condemned A 2
Dmitriyev Commentary A 2
TASS on 'Chemical Arsenals' A 3
U.S. Said Hiding Soviet Achievements in WW II A 4

CHINA

TASS Reports PRC's Hu Yaobang Visit to Romania B 1
Soviet Chess Players Arrive in Beijing B 1
Classical Uighur Music Presented to PRC B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Mulatov on U.S. Actions in Asia-Pacific Region C 1
Japanese Patrolling of Straits Termed 'Provocative' C 2
Further Report C 2
Paper Comments on U.S. Neutron Weapons for ROK C 3
[Zuyev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 8 May]

SOUTH ASIA

DRA-Vietnam Agreement on Cooperation Viewed D 1
Pakistan Said Favoring Iran Anti-Soviet 'Hysteria' D 2
U.S. Strategic Interests in Pakistan Viewed D 2
[Korolev]
TASS Report Cites Ziaul Haq on Allowing U.S. Bases D 2
[IZVESTIYA 10 May]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchean Defense Minister Concludes USSR Visit E 1
Leaves for Leningrad E 1
Leaves for Minsk E 1
Ends Visit 10 May E 1
Aliyev Receives SRV Envoy for 'Friendly' Talk E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Soviet Party, Government Greet GDR Leaders F 1
[PRAVDA 8 May]
GDR's Axen Addresses Alma-Ata Dinner 6 May F 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7-8 May]
USSR's Aliyev Meets With GDR Ambassador 10 May F 4
PRAVDA Notes Kapitonov-Nemeth 28 April Meeting [30 Apr] F 4
Hungarian Delegation Visits Baku, Meets Aliyev [MTI] F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Reaction to Andropov Proposals Discussed G 1
'Received With Interest' [Glazunov] G 1
Bonn Stance 'Astonishing' [Yakovlev] G 1
Soviet Historian Assails FRG Foreign Policies G 2
'Third Reich' Attitudes Persist G 2
'Expansionist, Aggressive Doctrines' G 3
CPSU Delegation Departs for West Berlin 6 May G 4
[PRAVDA 7 May]
PRAVDA Criticizes Gonzalez Visit to West Berlin [6 May] G 4
IZVESTIYA Derides Sub 'Extravangza' in Norway G 5
[Ivanov in IZVESTIYA 7 May]
Fall of Italian Government Creates 'Impasse' G 6
[Prozhogin in PRAVDA 6 May]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Agreement on Troop Withdrawal in Lebanon Viewed H 1
TASS on 'Shultz Plan' H 1
Further Comment H 1
Syrian Minister Cited on Plan H 2
Shultz 'Shuttle Diplomacy' in Middle East Viewed H 2
Timoshkin Commentary H 2
U.S. 'Delight' Said 'Premature' H 3
Syrian Minister Cited H 4
Israeli 'Preparations for Waging Aggression' Scored H 5
Anti-Soviet Propaganda in Iran Condemned H 5
U.S. Said Responsible [Bandarevskiy] H 5
Further Comment H 7

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

'Paid Agent' Stone Becomes Reagan Ambassador [Dunayev] K 1
'Fierce' Fighting on Nicaraguan-Honduran Border K 1
Senate Committee Supports CIA Nicaraguan Aid K 1
Media 'Confirm' U.S. Role in Nicaraguan Invasion [Druzhinin] K 2
USSR-Nicaragua Economic Talks Begin in Moscow K 3
Soviet Journal Assails U.S. Caribbean Policy K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Chernenko Resumes Some Official Duties [AFP] R 1
Sakharov 'Ready To Emigrate' If Authorized [AFP] R 1
IZVESTIYA on World War II Legacy, Current Tasks [8 May] R 1

WARSAW PACT'S GRIBKOV INTERVIEWED ON ALLIANCE

LD111021 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- "The military-political alliance of the countries of the socialist community is the centre from which come the initiatives which serve the cause of preservation of peace, improvement of the international political climate, the curbing of the arms race, reduction of the level of confrontation betweeen socialist states and the NATO countries," said Chief of Staff of the Joint Armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states Army General Anatoliy Gribkov. He gave an interview to a TASS correspondent on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the defensive military-political alliance of the countries of the socialist community, which falls due on May 14.

The formation of the organization of the Warsaw Treaty was an objective historical necessity in the face of imperialism's dangerous military preparations against the countries of the socialist community, he stressed.

"The past years were for the members of the Warsaw treaty organisation years of persistent and strenuous struggle against aggressive encroachments by bellicose forces of the United States and a number of other NATO countries," said General Gribkov.

The constructive proposals that were put forward in the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, "60 Years of the USSR," in his subsequent speeches, in the Political Declaration which was adopted at the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, in other documents of parties and governments of countries of the socialist community have been a realistic alternative to the policy of the buildup of armaments which is conducted by the United States and its allies, the policy aimed at preparation of war, said the army leader.

General Anatoliy Gribkov said that meanwhile the Warsaw Treaty member states cannot but take into account that imperialist reactionary circles announced a "crusade" against communism, and are drawing up plans of destroying socialism as a system.

"Backed by the powerful and dynamic military-economic and scientific-technical potential, friendship of peoples, the communist and workers parties, the governments of the Warsaw Treaty member states are taking steps to enhance the readiness to give a rebuff to any aggression, wherever it comes from," said General Gribkov.

In conclusion the general stressed that "the armies of the fraternal socialist countries threaten nobody. Meanwhile, in the united close formation, they sacredly discharge their lofty historical mission in defending the gains of socialism. They are ever in high combat preparedness."

WARSAW PACT TO HOLD JOINT EXERCISES IN LATE MAY

LD101713 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 10 May 83

["At the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- A joint command and staff exercise of the allied Armies and Navies, code-named Soyuz-83, is planned to be held in the territory of the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia and in the southern part of the Baltic Sea late in May-early in June 1983 in accordance with a coordinated schedule. The objective of the exercise is to master questions of troops command and interaction of the high commands of the allied Armies and Navies during joint operations.

IZVESTIYA'S BOVIN ON POSTWAR EAST-WEST TIES

PM100912 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin article: "Toward a New Day of Peace"]

[Text] I do not know who wrote the editorial in the issue of IZVESTIYA published on Wednesday, 9 May 1945. But I can imagine how hard it was for that man: In a space amounting to just a few dozen lines he had to say the most important thing, the main thing, about the victory, to say what people were thinking and feeling on that incomparable day.

This is how the editorial ended: "The German fascist vermin has died, crushed by the weapon of justice. Mankind has learned a great, unforgettable lesson: further development of the world is possible only in peace and friendship between peoples and in the unity of their efforts. The Soviet nation's enemies will adjure their descendants to encroach on our land and our dignity. [sentence as published] The dead Hitlerite empire lies in dust and ashes, nothingness and ignominy, thrown down by Soviet might. The triumphant Titan-people, the victor-people, shining in immortal glory and invincible might, rise up to meet the new day of peace."

War -- even victorious war -- is essentially tragic. Some 20 million Soviet lives were given for the victory. The fiery wave of battle which swept from the border to the Volga and -- later -- from the Volga to the border left behind it a maimed land and maimed destinies. The breath of war touched everyone. People went hungry and sleepless. They worked to exhaustion, to the limit of human potential....

And then it arrived -- the long-awaited day of peace. Wounds -- in the literal and the metaphorical sense -- had to be healed. Cities had to be raised from the ruins and plants and power stations restored. Life had to be restored -- the normal, tranquil, peaceful life which had become so remote, almost unattainable, during the war years....

And people had to regain their feet in the new postwar world, where some enemies had been cast down, but others -- by the will of chance and history -- had become allies. People wanted to think, wanted to hope -- and we did indeed think, we did indeed hope -- that the postwar world would be better than the prewar world and that the alliance created for the war would outlive Victory Day.

There was much we did not know then. We did not know that as early as 19 May, 10 days after Victory Day, U.S. Under Secretary of State J. Grew wrote in a memorandum: "If anything can be completely certain in this world, it is a future war between the USSR and the United States." We did not know that a directive of the Joint Military Planning Committee dated 14 December 1945 (No 432/D) contained the following paragraph, for instance: "The only weapon the United States could effectively use for a decisive strike against the USSR's main centers is the atom bomb delivered by long-range aircraft.... The map in Appendix A...indicates the 20 main industrial centers in the Soviet Union and the route of the Transsiberian Railroad -- the main Soviet single-track line of communication. The map also shows the bases from which ultraheavy bombers could reach 17 of the 20 cities shown and the Transsiberian railroad. According to our assessment, by operating from these bases and using all 196 atom bombs (which includes 100 percent of reserves), the United States could inflict such a crushing blow on the industrial sources of the USSR's military strength that it could ultimately prove decisive." No, the new day of peace obviously did not suit the Pentagon generals....

I repeat -- there was much we did not know then. But there was no need to see inside the Pentagon's safes to notice the Western powers' rapid turnabout from allied relations to a policy of enmity. All the i's were dotted by W. Churchill's speech, which the former British premier delivered on 5 March 1946 at Westminister College in the American city of Fulton. Soviet Russia, Churchill stated, seeks the "unlimited spread of its might and its doctrines." And since the Russians "admire force above all" and since "there is nothing they respect less than military weakness," it is necessary to arm and unite against the "Soviet threat." In effect Churchill called for the formation of a military-political alliance oriented against the USSR. U.S. President H. Truman, who was present in the auditorium, loudly applauded the speaker....

That is how the "cold war" began. A year later -- on 12 March 1947 -- the "Truman Doctrine" was proclaimed. Two years after this -- on 4 April 1949 -- The North Atlantic Treaty was signed. In the same year the Pentagon embarked on the elaboration of the "Dropshot" plan, according to which not 196, but more than 300 atom bombs were earmarked for Soviet cities. In the wake of the nuclear strike 164 NATO divisions were to march against our country. It was proposed that hostilities begin on 1 January 1957. The strategy of "cold war" became the strategy of "hot" war -- a preventive war against the main forces of world socialism.

The "cold war" had a quite definite class purpose -- to retard the Soviet Union's development, to block it, to reduce to the minimum its political influence in the world, to give it no chance to enjoy the fruits of victory. All this was called "rolling back" and "containing" socialism. At the same time, the task was set of stabilizing the situation on the periphery of world capitalism, preventing radical changes in the "Third World," and thereby retaining -- albeit in a changed, modernized form -- the imperialist powers' domination. In other words, the "cold war" policy is a policy of blocking social progress. That is the end. And the means? War only in the extreme case, the ultimate, so to speak. What is preferable (and safer) is military-political pressure, economic boycott, intimidation, and blackmail.

Such plans and such a policy had their own logic. But they clearly lacked a sense of history, a sober view of the realities and trends of the postwar era. And that decided things.

By the late forties we knew much and guessed at much. When you live with wolves, you howl like a wolf. Overturning all the American strategies' calculations, the Soviet people created nuclear weapons in a very short period of time. Imperialism's nuclear monopoly was eliminated. Then, with the appearance of ICBM's, America's former invulnerability also became a thing of the past. This brought about fundamental changes in the strategic situation.

At the same time the chain reaction of social changes engendered by the defeat of fascism in Europe and Asia was gathering speed. The world system of fascism in Europe and Asia was gathering speed. The world system of socialism was strengthened and grew. Colonial empires were breaking up. The workers and communist movement scaled new heights. Hence the obvious narrowing of the political influence and room for maneuver of imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism.

The significance of what was happening was by no means immediately realized in the West. All the same, in the sixties, particularly after the Cuban crisis, the shift in mood became increasingly noticeable. "After all, you begin to understand something," R. Rolland once noted, "only by coming up against the edge of life." The first swallow heralding common sense was the treaty on ending nuclear tests. In the late sixties the USSR and the United States embarked on talks on limiting their stragegic potential. The great powers, R. Nixon stated, face an alternative: "either learn to live together, or die together." That is true. It is only a pity that it took a quarter of a century of alarm, disappointment, and mutual nervous tension to realize it.

In any event, the seventies began under the sign of detente. The difficult complex of German affairs was resolved on a basis acceptable to both West and East. The USSR and the United States signed the first strategic arms limitation agreements and opened the next round of talks. In 1975, 30 years after the victory, the historic Helsinki conference was held, which consolidated the territorial and political results of World War II and opened up real prospects for strengthening peace.

It appeared that the Rubicon was crossed. The bitter lessons of the past were learned. After winning the war, we -- East and West -- had finally won the peace too. But unfortunately events took a different path. And once again, as in the early postwar years, hopes gave way to disappointment. Once again the West took a backward step, into the long familiar trenches of the "cold war." President Ford began to be ashamed of the very idea of "detente." President Carter stopped the ratification of the SALT II Treaty which he himself had signed. President Reagan started talking directly about war....

What happened? Why, after a brief respite, does the Damoclean sword of the nuclear missile threat once again hang over the world? The point is, the supporters of a strong-arm policy reply, that the Soviet Union used detente to build up the level of armaments and undermine and weaken the West's positions. "Examples" follow: Vietnam, Iran, Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua, and so on and so forth. And the conclusion: the West does not need that kind of detente; it must arm itself and talk to the East with a "big stick" in its hands. We have heard these primitive, feeble arguments, which are contrary to the rudiments of historical literacy, a thousand and one times before. No, it was not the "hand of Moscow" that broke up the colonial empire. It was not the ubiquitous KGB agents who called to life the guerrilla movements in Zimbabwe, El Salvador, or Nambia. Today, probably, not only Moscow State University, but Oxford, the Sorbonne and Harvard teach that social changes, civil wars and wars of liberation are based on profound internal factors. If you took the view proposed by the opponents of detente, you would have to seek KGB agents among the entourage of Cromwell, Washington or Robespierre.

Of course, it is tiresome for the Americans that they are being chased out of everywhere. But there is no cause for offense, when it is they who have supported and continued to support all the obsolete political regimes which have become hateful to people. However, they do not have the heart to assess their own policy critically. The usual plans seem simpler. Do not adapt to the changing world, but adapt the world to your own interests. Do not support social changes, but do all you can to hamper them. Do not reduce the level of armaments on a reciprocal basis, but wreck the established parity, break out of the strategic stalemate, and secure the opportunity of "victory." That is Washington's present policy. In essence this is the second massive attempt in the postwar period to "freeze," if not to reverse, the process of sociopolitical changes embracing the modern world.

But there is also something new.

A religious coloring is being given to the East-West political conflict. The Soviet Union is declared (I quote R. Reagan) to be the "focus of evil in the modern world," the "empire of sin," while the United States is correspondingly the focus of good and morality. But "detente" between God and Satan is nonsense. W. Clark, the U.S. President's national security adviser, puts it like this: "I cannot say anyone is now thinking of returning to so-called detente...." What remains? What remains is the "holy war" against communism, which (again I quote R. Reagan) is "one more sad and accidental chapter in mankind's history whose final pages are now being written."

The present U.S. President and those groups of the ruling class which brought him to power and support him have behind them a long tradition of frenzied chauvinism and disregard for other countries and peoples. Take, for instance, Albert Beveridge, a Republican and a senator, a highly colored political figure in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. "The Almighty," he stated from the platform of the Senate, "created us skilled in government so that we might govern savage and decaying peoples. If we did not have this strength, the whole world would fall once again into barbarity and darkness. And from all the human race he selected the American people as the nation ultimately chosen to lead the spiritual renaissance of the world. That is America's divine mission."

Those words were spoken long ago. But in my opinion they have a topical ring even today. True, such frank opinions are avoided in our time. But that does not change things. The idea of "America's divine mission" of saving the world from "barbarity and darkness" is the ideological basis of President Reagan's foreign policy.

That cannot be. America is certainly a great country. But that does not mean that the Oval Office has a direct line to the Almighty. So it would be better to leave the world of metaphysical absolutes to the theologists and return to the realm of reality. The Soviet Union and the United States, socialism and capitalism, are divided by many things. But we are all on the same sinful earth, which must and can be saved from catastrophe.

The number one task is to stop the arms race. That is very difficult, but possible, as long as we do not scheme, do not try to deceive each other, and do not count on obtaining superiority one way or another in the military-strategic sphere. A serious conversation is a conversation on equal terms, a conversation in which each side's legitimate interests are taken into account.

I do not exclude the possibility that the present American leadership is still not ready for such a conversation. Well, we can wait. We have already been waiting for nearly 40 years. But perhaps the word "wait" is not quite appropriate here. We are not simply waiting. We struggle, we appeal to governments and the public, we persuade, we put forward proposals, we examine counterproposals, we argue. We issue no ultimatums and we reject other people's ultimatums. We threaten no one and we will not be threatened. Security must be security for all. And when our partners, our opponents, are ready for such an approach to talks, we will be able to reach agreement.

We live in a complex, contradictory world. And tomorrow it will be even more complex than today. So it is all the more important to step up efforts to channel world politics back toward detente. Fulfilling the sacred mandate of those who brought us victory, we continue to move toward the new day of peace. And that day must come.

PRAVDA REVIEWS WORLD EVENTS OF PAST WEEK

PM101445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Spring is in full swing. It has already done its work, as they say, and is preparing to hand over to summer.

The pace of life in spring is fast and full, and this makes itself particularly felt at the beginning of May, when one holiday or portentous date gives way to another. Taking over the baton from May Day, last Monday handed it on to Thursday, when progressive people throughout the world marked the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx. This week will have run its course just before the holiday which is infinitely dear to us all, together and individually -- 9 May, Victory Day.

The Proud Word Victory

The victory over fascism brought freedom to the peoples of all Europe and drove away the somber shadow of Nazi supremacy hanging over other continents. Our people paid a price for that victory incomparably greater than that of the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. Mankind bows its head in reverence to the Soviet land's 20 million sons and daughters who laid down their lives on the altar of freedom and humanity.

The year 1945, the year of our victory, was also the year of the world socialist system's birth. The Soviet Union made a decisive contribution to the cause of establishing and consolidating socialism's positions in the international arena and to the cause of the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion.

The socialist community countries approach the main questions of the present day -- the preservation of peace and the ending of the pernicious arms race -- with the greatest degree of responsibility. Their position is spelled out in a number of joint documents, including the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, which envisage both the elimination of the material means of waging war and the creation of political obstacles to unleashing it.

On 3 May news agencies transmitted around the world the news of new Soviet peace initiatives. They recounted the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the USSR's readiness to seek agreement [dogovamvatsya] ON THE EQUALITY OF NUCLEAR POTENTIALS IN EUROPE BOTH IN TERMS OF DELIVERY VEHICLES AND IN TERMS OF WARHEADS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE CORRESPONDING BRITISH AND FRENCH WEAPONS.

These proposals received a broad response and were characterized in various Western political circles as a reasonable and considered move designed to slow the pace of the arms race.

Toward the end of the week the Soviet Union issued an appeal to the states participating in the Madrid meeting. That meeting, an important link in the all-European process, has been going on far too long. The course of its work has shown that the delegations' positions have been fully determined and that the potential for further productive talks has therefore been practically exhausted. The USSR called on all the participants in the meeting to show political will and a sense of responsibility and to conclude the Madrid forum in a few days with considerable positive results.

The peace-loving essence of the socialist community's policy and the advance of the community's member countries along the path of progress in all spheres of life were confirmed by this week's official friendly visit by a GDR party and state delegation headed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The first state of workers and peasants in the German people's history is building a developed socialist society. The GDR, which relies on the fraternal alliance with the USSR and is a firm component of the socialist community and a Warsaw Pact member, E. Honecker stated in his speech in Moscow, is capable of fulfilling its duty on the dividing line with capitalism and NATO.

Remember Their Responsibility

Yes, for over 30 years the state of German workers and peasants has been existing alongside the FRG, where power belongs to monopoly capital. In the postwar period the course of the West German ship of state has been contradictory and occasionally unrealistic in its approach to vital problems.

The spirit of militarism, the prickly thorn of revanchist Landsmannschaften [landsmen's associations], the officially supported impediment of greater German aspirations, Adenauer's trade 'black list,' the ban on the Communist Party -- the list is endless!

The years of detente were an upheaval in political life there. The treaties with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR strengthened the cause of all-European security and the prestige of the FRG itself.

But even at the "peak" period of detente Bonn's position was not completely consistent. When NATO took the decision (there is no great difference in the fact that it is a "twin-track" decision) on the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and the overseas partner then began to sound the trumpet for a "crusade" against communism, a kind of landslip began in the position of the FRG's ruling circles. It intensified after the coming to power of the new coalition which united the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union and Free Democratic Party as ruling parties.

That also made itself felt this week, when Chancellor H. Kohl made a government statement in the Bundestag. On the one hand he recognized the significance of the "Eastern treaties" and advocated "mutually beneficial and balanced economic relations with the East," while on the other he campaigned for the deployment of the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe and supported Reagan's "zero option," which, as is well known, is aimed at the unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

Without doubt, the FRG Government is being pressured both by Washington and by political extremists "at home." Nevertheless, it is reasonable to ask: Is the price of such a deliberate contradictoriness not too high?

After all, it is well known that the FRG's leaders have repeatedly said that war must never again be unleashed from German soil. How does this tally with the approval for the plans to deploy on West German soil U.S. missiles which are a first-strike weapon especially when the decision to fire the missiles would be taken overseas? All those who now stand at the helm of the ship of state on the Rhine would do well to think about that.

Statesmen not only on the Rhine but also on the banks of the Thames, the Seine, the Tiber -- in brief, in all the capitals of those states being urged by Washington to deploy U.S. missiles on their territories -- should remember their responsibility for the problems whose solution will determine whether the skies above our planet remain peaceful.

The participants in the antiwar movement and broad public circles in those countries have already noted the inconsistency of their governments. The latter, while declaring themselves interested in the success of the Geneva talks, are nevertheless supporting Washington's "zero option" and speaking in favor of Reagan's "interim option." Real political maturity on the part of the West European states would take a different form -- a weighty word in favor of a just solution of the problem.

Increasing Obstruction

A year ago, President Reagan, clearly frightened by the scale of the antiwar movement on U.S. soil, told the participants in the peace marches: "I am with you."

Time has shown what those words were worth. It is hard for us to judge the durability of cowboy footwear but it would seem that its owner has still not manged to discard his boots and has already completely forgotten those words and, even more so, any peace making matters.

Instead, the present U.S. Administration has tried to excel in the sphere of the arms race involving the most modern types of weapons and of the establishment of new support points and military bases in zones of its "vital interests" thousands of kilometers from America. In their militarist fever the U.S. rulers are even prepared to reach as far as the stars.

Almost daily the U.S. Administration supplements its distinctive martyrology -- a list of actions harmful to the policy of detente and to peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding among states -- with hasty moves in the sphere of the arms race and the disruption of constructive talks. It is a very long list, begun by the previous administration and swollen to painful excess by the present "team."

It is common knowledge that the United States derailed the Salt II Treaty and provocatively abandoned a whole series of talks which were gathering momentum or were nearing a successful conclusion. Washington broke off and to this day refuses to resume talks on a complete and universal nuclear test ban, on ABM systems, on limiting supplies and sales of conventional weapons, and on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean. And what about the administration's latest moves toward fueling tension! The U.S. military department is stepping up the schedule for testing MX ICBM's. At the same time -- and without congressional consent -- work is being done to create the new Midgetman strategic missile.

Nor has the Pentagon's old adherence to the neutron bomb abated. According to WASHINGTON POST observer J. Anderson, "the neutron bomb affair has not been shelved." Finding no "mutual understanding" in Western Europe, the Pentagon found a way out in South Korea. Neutron munitions were deployed on the peninsula, where the Yankees committed bloody massacres after World War II.

But let us interrupt this exposition of U.S. militarism's record. Just half of what has been said is sufficient to understand the power of the inextinguishable flames of the antiwar movement which has embraced not just the zones of U.S. "vital interests" (to use Reagan "slang"), but also U.S. soil itself -- from Florida to the Great Lakes. Entirely regardless of their political and other convictions, many millions of people are saying "no" to the Washington administration's adventurist military plans. The naive are diminishing in number and the human consciousness is being penetrated with increasing force by the truth that nuclear weapons are by no means a "political" counter to the mythical "Soviet threat" but a quite real and considered component of the Pentagon's strategy based on the first strike idea.

The conference of American Catholic bishops which ended recently in Chicago had a great effect on the American public. Its participants voted not only for the limitation but also for the ending of the testing, production, and deployment of new nuclear weapons. Such an event clearly cannot be underestimated in a country with more than 50 million Catholics.

It would seem that the flames of protest against the militarist obsession are even burning in Washington's halls and corridors of power. Last Wednesday, despite fierce obstruction by "hawks" tabling a torrent of "amendments," the members of the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling for a freeze on nuclear arsenals. Support was thereby given to the results of the nationwide referendum last fall when the overwhelming majority of the American people supported a mutual and verifiable freeze on all types of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons and the reaching of agreement on a reduction of nuclear arsenals.

Intervention Will Not Succeed!

This week brought further evidence of the imperialist and aggressive U.S. course in relations with Central American states. The White House boss' tearful reminiscences about Somoza (no communist, although he was a dictator) addressed to congressmen in April gave way to entirely unsentimental deeds prepared by the CIA.

A large contingent of Somozist cut-throats invaded the Nicaraguan department of Nueva Segovia from Honduran territory. Counterrevolutionary detachments penetrated Nicaragua's southern departments from Costa Rica, where they also have military camps. At the same time, a new stream of false accusations against this sovereign Central American country was inspired in the United States.

Nicaragua's revolutionary people did not falter in the face of intervention and did not succumb to the provocative fabrications. The United States has been trying recently to present Nicaragua as a "threat" to its security, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, stated in a speech at the opening of a routine session of the republic's Council of State. However, bombs are not falling on Washington or the White House. Death is not overtaking people on the streets of New York or San Francisco. The blood is flowing in Central America, in Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Government requested an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the situation in Central Ameica in the context of the counterrevolutionary forces' new aggressive actions.

Last year, when Reagan was touring the Latin American countries, Munich's SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote sarcastically that he had confirmed the stereotype of a "Yankee President." To conservative forces and the military he appears like an "Uncle Sam" who in an emergency can come up with the money while his effect on the left is that of a stupid Hollywood cowboy shooting from the hip and wielding a big stick. "Reagan stubbornly insists on his formula of isolating Cuba and Nicaragua in Latin America," the newspaper notes. "That can only lead to a further increase in the danger of war in Central America."

Is it possible that this is really what the U.S. Administration is striving for? In any event, it cannot be suspected of harboring peaceful aspirations toward the peoples of the Central American countries.

The imperialist policy of intervention, threats, and military preparations is arousing the angry condemnation of the peoples. In Europe, America, and other continents, opposition is growing to the Washington administration's adventurist course. Mankind does not want 1983 to become the year of the implementation of the U.S. and NATO nuclear missile plans or to become a fatal year in the history of civilization. That is why the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, which is making every effort to preserve peace, continue the process of detente, and stop the slide toward the nuclear abyss, is enjoying increasing prestige among all people of good will.

NATO STATES' ENVOYS TRYING TO 'COMPLICATE' CSCE

LD102013 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Madrid May 10 TASS -- Delegations to the Madrid review meeting on security and cooperation in Europe have concentrated attention on the Soviet Union's address to the participants in the Madrid meeting. This document holds a dominating place during sessions and numerous contacts between delegations.

However, journalists note that envoys of NATO countries are trying to continue to complicate the development of events at the meeting and are working toward reviving a series of amendments which have already been qualified as patently unacceptable at previous stages of work and, therefore, stand no chance of winning consensus.

It has become known here that during today's meeting of delegation heads, J. Kastle, head of the West German delegation, said that the Soviet Union's initiative would be thoroughly studied by the governments of the "ten," and that it was very important. However, on the whole the contents of his statement expressed the desire of delegations of the NATO countries to secure certain changes in their favor in the revised draft final document.

Responding to the West German envoy, A.G. Kovalev, head of the Soviet delegaton, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, said that the Soviet address to the participants in the Madrid meeting read in Madrid May 6 and handed over to the governments in the capitals of the participating states opens a realistic possibility for attaining positive and substantive results in just days at this more than two-year old talks. Perhaps, some Western delegations haven't quite came to realize this unique possibility. Evidently, the inertia of the chase for advantages at the expense of others is making itself felt. We would like to hope that this inertia will finally exhaust itself and a broad political approach and a sense of responsibility for the destiny of the Madrid meeting, for the continuation and development of the European process started in Helsinki, will gain the upper hand.

The head of the Soviet delegation said that, as the address pointed out, a successful completion of the Madrid meeting was within reach. The Soviet Union urges all the participants in the meeting not to lose this chance for the cause of peace and security of nations.

Representatives of Sweden, Austria, Finland, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Malta, and Cyprus also spoke at today's meeting. They spoke with appreciation of the Soviet Union's address, describing it as an important, positive move aimed at attaining final agreement. At the same time in the lobbies of the meeting today's statements of some of these delegations are evaluated as a sign of wavering toward the discussion of the amendments proposed by the NATO countries.

The heads of the delegation of Bulgaria, K. Grigorov, and the delegation of Czechoslovakia, J. Gulinski, expressed full support for the Soviet Union's address.

The head of the Romanian delegation, V. Sandru, reaffirmed the readiness of his country to sign the final document in its proposed form provided the consensus was reached on the matter.

KORNILOV SCORNS WEINBERGER'S 'LACK OF INFORMATION'

LD101744 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 10 May 83

["This 'Uninformed' Weinberger..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has displayed a rather surprising "lack of information" at a press conference in Washington. One of the journalists asked him whether the United States Government had broadened supplies to the Afghan rebels. Weinberger, in his answer, said that his opinion is that the Afghan rebels wage first of all a very persistent struggle for their freedom and that they are helped by some of their neighbours, and that, he thinks, is the limit of what he can share with the journalists.

How modest a "limit" of information available with the head of the Pentagon can be! It is widely known to both the U.S. public and the international one that as far back as in March 1981 Ronald Reagan publicly stated Washington's intention to continue to provide the counter-revolutionary bands invading the DRA from the outside with U.S. weapons and that that statement by the President became a sort of divide between covert and overt plans of the enemies of sovereign Afghanistan.

A year later Reagan again stated unequivocally that the counter-revolutionaries, being united into anti-Afghan formations, were "not alone." Elliott Abrams, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, touching upon the bandit attacks by those counter-revolutionary bands which sow death and destruction on Afghan soil, declared that their actions are U.S. ones, too. At the same time it was announced that a resolution was about to be introduced in Congress in a call for further expansion of material aid to the counter-revolutionaries. These facts, and we repeat it, are well-known to everybody, and only Mr. Weinberger, as it turns out, "does not know" about them...

To hear the head of the Pentagon, one may get the impression that he "lacks information" not only about the President's pronouncements, but also about what U.S. newspapers themselves write. It is known from the press, for example, that, from June to November 1979 alone, more than 30,000 hirelings were trained at camps and bases set up in Pakistani territory with U.S. assistance, and that by the end of 1979 the strength of the bandit formations, armed and equipped first of all through the zeal of U.S. special services, already exceeded 100,000.

Several days after the above-mentioned press conference of Weinberger, THE NEW YORK TIMES carried Leslie Gelb's article which said with reference to data received in official Washington circles that the USA quantitatively and qualitatively was building up covert military aid to the Afghan rebels. Does not the U.S. secretary of defence know anything about all that.

Of course, he does know. And if Mr. Weinberger considers it necessary when meeting pressmen to show his ostensible "lack of information" as to who has unleashed and is fanning up the "undeclared war" against independent Afghanistan, this is done only to cover up the real state of affairs, to gloss over the essence and meaning of the interventionist policy of the USA.

A rather clumsy strategem, indeed! As clumsy as the attempts by the self-same Weinberger to portray the counter-revolutionaries who have been trained and armed on U.S. dollars and with the assistance of U.S. instructors, as some "freedom fighters." Mass killings of innocent people, armed attacks on caravans with food and medicines, destroyed mosques and burnt down villages, blown up bridges and poisoned water-wells -- such is the sanguinary style of the "fighters." These facts, however, judging by everything, are likewise beyond "the limit of information" of Mr Weinberger.

In the United States itself the cutthroats and killers who are at the head of the counter-revolutionary formations and who arrive in Washington to get money and instructions are patronized and cultivated by certain senators and congressmen. The occupant of the White House arranges rendezvous with them and is not ashamed of being photographed together with them. And only the head of the Pentagon is "not informed" about all these facts. What kind of absurdity, indeed, one can utter in an attempt, although a vain one, to present black as white!

MOSCOW TV NOTES DISINFORMATION ON ARMS EXPENDITURES

LD102304 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1846 GMT 10 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] It is reported from the United States that the United States is continuing the arms race. It is being covered up by disinformation, but this disinformation evolves according to the requirements of the day. When certain points of a Pentagon secret directive became known in the United States, in particular that the U.S. should gain the upper hand in a nuclear war on a world scale, this caused, according to the French magazone LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, an outburst of indignation.

With the objective of disorienting public opinion, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger changed his rhetoric. Now, according to him, the United States should, as a result of a nuclear war, rebuild the world on conditions favorable to itself. Well, rebuilding the world does not sound quite as odious as gaining the upper hand in a nuclear war, even on a world scale. However, look here, the Americans are intending to rebuild the world on their own conditions, that is, it is proposed that they will dictate, and in order to do so they will have to gain the upper hand.

The brainwashing of the population, which is now going on in the United States, has a long-term objective -- to impose upon them the 5-year plan for the modernization of armaments. It is linked with the constant growth in military spending. In the final year of modernization, the military-related corporations will appropriate 65 cents of every dollar. At the moment they take just 50 cents of every dollar of the national budget.

The French magazine draws attention to the fact that the Washington administration is still at the present moment concealing $80 billion allocated for military expenditures, attributing it to the budgets of other departments. For example, the production of nuclear warheads is apparently attributed by the Pentagon to the balance of the Department of Energy, and so on. In this way the profiteers of the arms race in the United States disguise the scale of their plunder of the country.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT CONDEMNED

Dmitriyev Commentary

LD062159 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The General Accounting Office has issued a report entitled "Chemical Warfare -- Many Unanswered Questions." It was requested by the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Security of the House of Representatives and it took 2 years to complete. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev makes this comment:

The publication of an unclassified version of the report comes at a time when the administration seeks to spend between $6-10 billion on a new generation of nerve gas, known as the binary weapon. According to Clement Zablocki, who is the subcommittee chairman, it's an offensive weapon. Now why does the administration insist on its production? According to the 1984 annual report by the U.S. Defense Department, the Soviet Union possesses a considerable advantage of chemical warfare capability that could be a decisive factor in some future conflict. While the General Accounting Office report echoes this contention by claiming that the United States has no credible chemical warfare deterrent, at the same time it has to admit that the United States doesn't have [words indistinct] chemical weapons.

[Words indistinct] the American Government agency says it knows very little about Soviet chemical (?production), but nevertheless the administration says the Soviet Union has a considerable advantage over the United States.

Chemical weapons is one of the many fields where the Pentagon has been carrying out full-scale rearmament. Be it strategic or medium-range weapons, chemical arms or space systems, the situation is (?described in terms of) American inferiority versus Soviet superiority, because while the Soviet Union was allegedly building up its arsenal the United States did nothing. But it's not true. The fact is that the MX missile, the B-1 bomber, the neutron bomb or the binary nerve gas shells were developed well before the Reagan administration came to the White House. Some of these weapons were just off the drawing board, while others had already been developed. [passage indistinct] It was under the Reagan administration that several such doctrines took shape.

Bolstered by the corresponding weapons systems [word indistinct] supports the first use of nuclear arms, both tactical and medium-range, in Europe, a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union and the use of outer space as a (?high ground) for potential warfare. Now what about the binary nerve gas? [Words indistinct] primarily in Europe. It would most obviously supplement some 600 cruise and Pershing-II missiles.

If we are to believe Clement Zablocki's statement that binary weapons are offensive [word indistinct] arms, can it be that the American missiles in Europe are for defense? Weapons first, arms control second. But if according to Pentagon and administration officials, new weapons that are now being designed, developed and built are to serve well into the 21st century, another generation may never see any arms control agreement.

TASS on 'Chemical Arsenals'

LD070731 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Washington May 7 TASS -- The United States has launched the most active preparation for chemical warfare. This is incontrovertibly confirmed by facts contained in a special report issued here by the General Accounting Office.

As is recalled by the compilers of the report prepared on an assignment of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, the Pentagon asked additionally more than 700 million dollars for the current financial year exclusively for the purpose of building up chemical arsenals. On the whole, in the course of 1983-87 the Pentagon intends to spend more than 7,000 million dollars and in the subsequent five years, approximately another 8,000 million dollars.

But even those huge expenditures far from fully reflect the true scope of the preparations launched by the administration. Reports have already appeared in the press that the stocks of toxic agents now amount to more than 150,000 tons. Three million shells, mines and air bombs, kept not only in the continental part of the USA but also on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific and at U.S. bases in the FRG, are primed with toxic agents.

U.S. SAID HIDING SOVIET ACHIEVEMENTS IN WW II

LD092026 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 May 83

[From "International Panorama" program presented by ADN political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] The first week in May has blossomed forth with the colors of spring and spring festivals. Among these the color red, by rights, is predominant, for this is the color of May Day, the worldwide festival of working people and the color of our victory banner, which was raised over the Berlin Reichstag building 38 years ago.

At that time U.S. General George Marshall, who later became U.S. secretary of state, wrote: The Berlin operation, which represents a remarkable page in the glory of military science and skill, reflected, as did other operations throughout the war, the unparalleled heroism of the Soviet people and troops, as well as the superiority of the Soviet social and state order -- factors that closely combined to further to a decisive degree the great military successes in the victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition over Nazi Germany. [video shows people at various Soviet war memorials in Europe]

There are countless other pieces of evidence and acknowledgements relating to that time. It would be impossible to say anything else when the greatness of our victory was there for all to see. But, in fact, certain people in the West would now like to rewrite history, or better still, blot it out of people's memory entirely. To be sure, it was not by chance that our serialized film about the Great Patriotic War was shown recently on screens in the United States under the title "the Unknown War."

There are already two postwar generations of Americans who know nothing about this war. That is the result of total brainwashing and of the attempt to deprive millions of people of that which is most important to them -- memory and conscience. They have their reasons for this, because it was indeed the Soviet people who made the decisive contribution to the shattering of fascism, the mortal enemy of all mankind. The year 1945 becomes more or less a mistake of the past in the eyes of today's militant anti-Soviets.

But it is impossible to wipe out the memory of the mission of salvation that was fulfilled by the Soviet people. It is recorded in filmed documentary evidence showing the joyful and grateful feelings with which people met our liberating troops in various countries. The milestones of this memory are placed everywhere at the main crossroads of Europe.

TASS REPORTS PRC'S HU YAOBANG VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD101302 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Bucharest May 10 TASS -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has ended his official friendly visit to Romania, in the course of which he has had talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

SOVIET CHESS PLAYERS ARRIVE IN BEIJING

LD051354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (TASS) -- Soviet grandmasters Nino Gurieliy and Yuriy Balashov arrived here today on a regularly scheduled Aeroflot flight at the invitation of the PRC Sports Committee. As was reported by a senior official of the PRC Sports Committee, the Soviet grandmasters will play in Beijing, Hangzhou, Shanghai and Nanjing. They will play demonstration games and simultaneous-game sessions. The strongest chess players from these Chinese cities will play against Nino Gurieliy and Yuriy Balashov, including Lu Shilan, the first Chinese women chess player to receive the title International Grandmaster and a recent participant in the quarterfinals of the world chess championship match.

CLASSICAL UIGHUR MUSIC PRESENTED TO PRC

GF100506 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to the PRC Ilya Sergeyevich Shcherbakov has presented a (?volume) of classical Uighur music and [word indistinct] to the PRC Central Music Conservatory. The (?volume) is the result of endeavors by musicians in the Soviet Union over many years to compile the traditional music of the Uighur people.

The director of the PRC Central Conservatory, Yu (Xihuan), expressed his gratitude for [words indistinct]. He also stressed that the work of Soviet musicians would contribute toward the work of their counterparts in the PRC and add to the strengthening and consolidation of relations between the two countries in the field of music.

MULATOV ON U.S. ACTIONS IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

OW081315 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 3 May 83

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] The United States has begun to deploy cruise missile carriers in the Asian-Pacific region. According to news reports from Tokyo, B-52 strategic bombers capable of carrying cruise missiles have been sent to a U.S. air base on Guam. NODONG SINMUN in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pointed out that large quantities of U.S. nuclear weapons and carriers have been shipped to South Korea and Japan. The paper said that the U.S. action constitutes a serious threat to the people of various countries in the region.

In this connection, station observer Mulatov comments on the question of ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region:

An important regional meeting on ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region was held in Ulaanbaatar, capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the end of April. The document adopted at the meeting emphatically pointed out that the U.S. ruling clique has attempted to establish powerful nuclear bases in the Far East region and that the U.S. action will directly threaten the vital interests of the people of various countries in Asia. The appeal to the people of various countries in Asia and all peace-loving people in the world by the Ulaanbaatar meeting pointed out that despite the fact that there are many hotbeds and dangers of war in the Asian-Pacific region, imperialists, primarily U.S. imperialism, are still expanding their existing military bases and building new military bases, including launch sites for nuclear missiles. The participants in the Ulaanbaatar international meeting also vehemently condemned the plan to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance under the U.S. wing. As developments show, the people of various countries in Asia are all concerned with the urgent task of smashing the aggressive scheme of the imperialist bellicose clique to instigate conflicts in the Asian-Pacific region and opposing the Japanese ruling clique's stepped-up militarization.

Dear Chinese listeners: It is regrettable that the leaders of some Asian countries have turned a blind eye to the U.S. military expansion in the Asian-Pacific region. Some of them even energetically defend the U.S. deployment of nuclear weapons for the large-scale killing of people in the Far East and U.S. adventurist activities.

Whenever the United States expands its military forces or conducts military exercises, the political leaders in the capital of an Asian country always argue to the best of their ability that the motive behind the activities of the imperialist bellicose clique is only to meet the fabricated, so-called threat from the Soviet Union. This renders a service to imperialism and is harmful to the people of various countries in Asia.

It should be pointed out that the Soviet Union advocates that the people in the Far East should draft and implement measures for mutual trust and strive to establish an atmosphere of peace, good-neighbor relations and cooperation in the region. The Soviet Union supports the important proposal made by Mongolia. Incidentally, the international meeting for peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region also agreed to this proposal. It is the proposal put forward by Mongolia for the signing of a pact on nonaggression and nonuse of force by all countries in the Asian-Pacific region.

Imperialism is eager to drag the people of various countries in Asia into its dangerous ventures. Smashing the scheme of the imperialist bellicose clique is a common cause and task of the people of all countries in Asia.

JAPANESE PATROLLING OF STRAITS TERMED 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD101355 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- TASS Observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Japan's Defence Agency announced officially that as of today large Japanese surface ships start around-the-clock patrolling of La Perouse Strait separating the Japanese island of Hokkaido and the Soviet Sakhalin Island. The "Aokumo" destroyer has become the first such ship brought into the area to control this important international waterway in addition to Japanese submarines and antisubmarine aircraft in service in the area.

Thus, while recently it was a matter of the preparation of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" for the blocking of busy waterways in the Far East, such as La Perouse Strait, Tsugaru Strait and Korea Strait, the first practical step has now been taken for close interaction of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" with the U.S. Navy in these arbitrary actions that grossly violate the freedom of navigation.

According to the Pentagon's plans, the Japanese Navy and aviation must participate intensively in the operations to block the afore-mentioned straits so that in case of "emergency" to prevent the passage of Soviet vessels. The practical measures for the implementation of these plans being taken now show again that the "emergency" mentioned is nothing more than a camouflage for broad military preparations implemented by the participants in the Washington-Tokyo military alliance. Japan is now being involved ever deeper into the United States' aggressive strategy, becoming an accomplice in the U.S. policy of the aggravation of tension in the region.

The United States has already secured Japan's consent to patrol vast oceanic expanses by its naval forces at a distance of a thousand of miles from Japan's coast.

The Japanese Government also gave a consent to the calls into Japanese ports of U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board and to the deployment on the Japanese territory of U.S. nuclear delivery aircraft. On Washington's demands Japan is increasing its military budget with every year. It will make up 2.75 trillion yen, or eleven odd billion dollars in the current year.

The Japanese military-industrial complex which performed the role of the Pentagon's influential "lobby" aspires to the role of a "shield at the striking U.S. spear." But this is, actually, the role of a United States nuclear hostage.

Tokyo cannot but be aware that the military preparations conducted jointly with the United States in busy sea lanes in the Far East have a provocative character with regard to Japan's neighbours which, undoubtedly, contradicts its own national interests.

Further Report

LD101906 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Golovnin reports:

Japan's Defence Agency announced the strengthening of day-to-day patrolling of La Perouse Strait. As of today, surface ships of Japan's Navy in addition to submarines

and anti-submarine planes constantly in operation there will be patrolling around the clock this major waterway of the Far East. The "Aokumo" destroyer has already been brought into La Perouse Strait for the purpose, the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports. The newspaper MAINICHI writes today that this has become a concrete step on the road of the implementation of Tokyo's plans of the establishment of control over the most important international straits of the Far East -- La Perouse, Tsugaru and Korea Straits.

The newspaper reports that surface ships and submarines of Japan's Navy are already running constantly in the Tsugaru and Korea Straits. They regularly hold exercises in the area of the straits, also jointly with the United States Navy, drilling the tactic of sea fighting and mining transport lanes. As representatives of the Japanese Government declared many times during the current parliamentary session, the Japanese Government intends to assume control also of the international zone of these busy transport lanes.

Official Tokyo does not conceal the openly anti-Soviet tendency of these designs to whose implementation it is being edged on by Washington. The newspaper AKAHATA points out that concrete preparation for the blocking of the straits involves Japan ever deeper into the strategy of the heightening of tension in the Pacific, the strategy that is conducted by the Reagan administration.

PAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. NEUTRON WEAPONS FOR ROK

PM101020 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 May 83 p 3

[Igor Zuyev "Commentator's Opinion": "Neutron Hysteria"]

[Text] The Pentagon strategists are preparing to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea. THE WASINGTON POST reported that the Reagan administration, having encountered the West European peoples' strong protests against the deployment of this new type of mass destruction weapon there, have now switched their attention to Seoul.

A dictatorial clique, propped up by the United States, has been in power in South Korea for more than 30 years. Its present head, Chon Tu-hwan, had his education in killing during the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and is now zealously doing his U.S. masters' bidding. The puppet regime aspires to the role of U.S. strategic military strongpoint in the Asian-Pacific region.

"South Korea is one enormous base, or rather a complex of nuclear weapons bases," A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, said at a recent Moscow press conference. According to the data of the Washington information center for military problems, around 600 nuclear charges of various kinds are already concentrated there, including nuclear mines deployed near the demarcation line separating South Korea from the DPRK. It is clear from documents in THE WASHINGTON POST's possession that Washington now plans to deploy Lance missiles with neutron warheads in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula. The United States is already producing 8-inch neutron artillery shells which can be fired by the U.S. howitzers used by the Seoul Army. It is planned to produce 155-mm neutron shells which will also be sent to South Korea.

A recently issued DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum resolutely condemns the import of weapons of mass destruction, above all nuclear weapons, into South Korea. The U.S. and South Korean military's intrigues, which pose a threat to peace and security in Asia and in the Far East, are giving rise to angry public protests in the countries of the region and throughout the world.

DRA-VIETNAM AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION VIEWED

GF100526 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 May 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Cooperation Between DRA and Vietnam"]

[Text] Dear listeners: A cooperation agreement was signed recently between the PDPA and the Communist Party of Vietnam. The peoples of the two countries are establishing a new life under difficult conditions. In view of this, securing each other's help is very important for them.

The two countries jubilantly marked glorious anniversaries in their history toward the end of April. Afghanistan marked the fifth anniversary of its populist victory. As for Vietnam, the long and difficult struggle aimed at uniting the country's northern and southern sectors ended in success in April 1975. The result was the setting up of a single socialist country.

Currently the two countries are fulfilling obligations aimed at strengthening their economies. This means the implementation of [word indistinct] in factories which has resulted in improving the daily life of the workers. Numerous measures are being taken in the agricultural field aimed at improving the farmers' welfare. Arable land is being distributed to farmers in an equitable way. All this is not something that can be resolved by itself.

Nevertheless, (?the effort made to resolve questions related to all this is being hampered by instability) in regions close to the DRA and Vietnam. Through outside interference, the imperialists, particularly the United States, aim at disrupting the effort made to realize the measures contemplated in the DRA. The [word indistinct], which are waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people, are training and arming counterrevolutionary groups. They are providing them with the necessary equipment as well. These counterrevolutionary groups have been sent into Afghanistan for a long time now.

As for Vietnam, imperialist and occupationist forces are endeavoring to force that country to abandon its support for the fraternal people of Kampuchea and Laos. Imperialist and occupationist forces are waging an undeclared war against the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos.

The reasons for such actions by the imperialists are clear. The fact that the peoples of Afghanistan and Vietnam have chosen their own path of development has conflicted with the (?plans) of the enemies of populist sovereignty in Kabul and Hanoi. However, in order to consolidate peace in South Asia, the DRA Government is endeavoring to make use of every opportunity. In the talks Afghan and Pakistani representatives held in Geneva last month -- a meeting in which the special representative of the UN secretary general also participated -- Kabul reconfirmed its conviction that resolving matters related to the situation around Afghanistan through political ways and means is possible. In other words, it is possible to resolve matters related to the situation around Afghanistan through negotiations between the governments of the countries concerned.

As for Vietnam, the Vietnamese leadership has put forward a program for consolidating the situation in Southeast Asia. This program is indicative of the sincere wish cherished by the Indochinese countries, that is to say, by Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, to hold practical talks with their neighbors in the Asian Continent.

Afghanistan and Vietnam are far away from each other. However, the distance between the two countries, which are moving in the direction of true happiness and progress, does not hamper the development of a strong friendship between them. The agreement signed between the ruling parties in Afghanistan and Vietnam is a confirmation of this fact.

PAKISTAN SAID FAVORING IRAN ANTI-SOVIET 'HYSTERIA'

NC110854 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Pakistan's bourgeoisie considers the anti-Soviet hysteria and the persecution of progressive forces in Iran as a sign that the activities of rightist circles in Iran are becoming one with the pro-U.S. policy pursued by Islamabad. As THE NEW YORK TIMES explicitly wrote, Washington has granted Pakistan the basic role in ensuring U.S. interests in Southwest Asia.

U.S. STRATEGIC INTERESTS IN PAKISTAN VIEWED

BK080800 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 6 May 83

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] Press reports indicate that about 350,000 Pakistani troops are stationed in the Pakistani-controlled area of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan is sending U.S.-supplied military equipment to that region and is building an airbase there. The base is to house U.S. F-16 fighter bombers that can be equipped with nuclear weapons and attack neighboring countries. According to political observers, there is a strong link between these military preparations of Pakistan and the U.S. hegemonistic strategy in Southwest and South Asia. With this strategy in mind, the United States is giving more than $3 billion worth of aid to Pakistan.

American strategists showed increased interest in Pakistan immediately after the overthrow of the shah of Iran, who acted as the U.S. gendarme. THE NEW YORK TIMES has clearly written that Pakistan plays the key role in ensuring American strategic interests, and these interests are quite extensive. Pentagon directives stress that in deployment and use of the U.S. troops, Southwest and South Asia should be given special attention.

The United States took another step in implementing these militarist projects when it formed a so-called central command. The sphere of this central command embraces the region of Southwest and South Asia. In the view of the Pentagon, Pakistan is to become a major springboard of action by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. It has been admitted in Washington that the special army unit of 200,000 officers and men is designed for interference in the affairs of other countries. Washington is already using Pakistan as a bridgehead for subversive action against India, Iran and other countries in the region. It is from Pakistani territory that the United States is waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The militarization of Pakistan and its greater involvement in the aggressive plans of the ruling uarters in the United States is causing growing alarm in the neighboring countries. For example, Indian Defense Minister Venkataraman expressed similar alarm in the Indian Parliament a few days ago. The United States and its ally, Pakistan, through their deeds are not only aggravating the situation in Southwest and South Asia, but are damaging the international situation in general.

TASS REPORT CITES ZIAUL HAQ ON ALLOWING U.S. BASES

PM100937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "In Brief"]

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has confirmed the military administration's intention to afford the United States the possibility of setting up military bases and installations on Pakistani territory.

KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

Leaves for Leningrad

LD071530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] On 7 May, Bou Thang, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, left Moscow for Leningrad. He is visiting our country by invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense.

Bou Thang was seen off at the airport by Comrades Ustinov, Sokolov, Yepishev, and other generals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces.

Leaves for Minsk

LD092018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Bou Thang, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who is making a tour of the country, has completed his visit to Leningrad. At the Piskarev memorial cemetery, the guest laid a wreath at the communal grave of Leningraders and servicemen who fell in the years of the Great Fatherland War. He also laid flowers at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad on Victory Square. The minister went on board the cruiser Aurora and visited the Frunze Higher Naval College. Bou Thang left for Minsk today.

Ends Visit 10 May

ID101028 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Misnk May 10 TASS -- Bou Thang, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and defence minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has completed his tour of the Belorussian capital after a similar tour of Leningrad. He had a meeting with the command of the troops of the Belorussian Military District and visited the Minsk Higher Military-Political All-Arms School.

Bou Thang expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for fraternal aid to the Kampuchean people in building a new life.

The guest today left the USSR. He stayed in the Soviet union on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and defence minister of the USSR.

ALIYEV RECEIVES SRV ENVOY FOR 'FRIENDLY' TALK

LD072146 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Dink Nho Liem, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the USSR, in the Kremlin today. During a friendly talk they exchanged opinions on questions of mutual interest.

SOVIET PARTY, GOVERNMENT GREET GDR LEADERS

PM101040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers send you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers, and all the GDR people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations.

The victory over Hitlerite fascism by right occupies a prominent place in history. It led to profound changes in the fate of many peoples and to the social make-up of the world. The unforgettable May of 1945 opened a new chapter in the life of the working people of Eastern Germany. Having chosen the path of revolutionary reconstruction of society, under the leadership of the SED, they created a truly free and democratic state, inscribing their banners with the words "Peace and Socialism".

During the year of Karl Marx, it is with special satisfaction that we note the great successes achieved by the GDR while proceeding along the path indicated by the founder of scientific communism.

A developed economy, advanced science and technology, a high material and cultural standard of living of the population are the things which today determine the image of your republic. Socialism on German soil is evidence of the great creative force of Marxist-Leninist teaching. The birth and development of the first German state of workers and peasants is inalienably linked with the constant deepening of the fraternal union between our parties and countries, based on a community of aims and adherence to the principles of socialist internationalism.

The ideas of friendship and cooperation have become a lasting part of the consciousness of millions of working people in the Soviet Union and the GDR. They have come to be a material force helping both countries to successfully resolve their tasks of socialist and communist construction.

A new and convincing demonstration of the inviolability of the fraternal ties linking our peoples was manifest in the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by a GDR party and state delegation, a visit which has just ended. Its results will indubitably serve the further development of comprehensive cooperation between our parties and states.

The Soviet people highly value the contribution made by the GDR to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, implementing the program for socialist economic integration, and to elaborating and implementing the agreed course of the fraternal countries on the world arena directed at eliminating the threat of war, curbing the arms race and improving the international climate.

In solemnly marking the 38th anniversary of the victory over fascism we wish our friend and ally, the GDR, new achievements in socialist construction in our common struggle for peace throughout the world and for the triumph of the great ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

May fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR live long and flourish!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

GDR'S AXEN ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA DINNER 6 MAY

AU100937 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 May 83 p 3

[Toast of Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at dinner in honor of the GDR party and state delegation in Alma-Ata on 6 May]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kunayev! Dear Soviet comrades and friends!

The visit of the GDR party and state delegation to the Kazakh SSR is coming to an end and with it also an unforgettable part of the trip which moves all of us deeply and is of extraordinary importance for our country and our fraternal alliance. Therefore, allow me to express our cordial thanks for the grand reception and the fraternal hospitality granted to us on behalf of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker.

A Granary of the Soviet Union

All our expectations were widely surpassed. The enormous achievements which the working people of Soviet Kazakhstan -- the Kazakhs, Russians, Kirghizes, Germans and many other nationalities -- have made in joint work are well-known in the GDR: The creation of an efficient metallurgical and energy basis; the development of the new land and thus the transformation of your republic into a granary of the Soviet Union; the powerful development of education, science, and culture, and sports. But nevertheless one can only judge the revolutionary leap from former backwardness into the progress of the developed socialist society, from national enslavement into the community of free, equal peoples and nationalities that are helping each other in a better way, if one has seen with one's own eyes the socialist Kazakhstan, its people, and their work. The outstanding upswing of your republic brilliantly proves the correctness and the world-changing strength of the teachings of Karl Marx, whose 165th birthday progressive mankind commemorated, and of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The Kazakh SSR daily gives new grand examples of the vitality of Marxism-Leninism, of the validity of the nationality policy of Lenin. Dear comrades, accept our most cordial congratulations on that.

The GDR is linked with the Kazakh SSR as well as with the entire Soviet country by close fraternal t!es of friendship and cooperation.

Coal Mining With GDR Excavators

Our economic cooperation brings significant mutual advantages. The comprehensive imports of raw materials, metallurgical products, and machinery from your republic are of great value to our national economy. We feel pleasure and satisfaction that 50 percent of the coal in Ekibastus are minded with GDR wheel excavators and that machines for the road construction from our country are successful in expanding the traffic and transportation system of your republic.

The stay in your republic reminds us proudly of the noteworthy 26 August 1978, when from Kazakh soil the GDR communist and citizen Sigmund Jaehn, together with his friend and class brother, the cosmonaut Valeriy Bykovskiy, started onto his way, into the cosmos. On your modern ice rink of Medeo, sportsmen from the USSR and the GDR have made several important records. All that and many other facts which today have become a firm element of the life of our peoples inspire us and reaffirm the readiness to jointly master even greater, higher tasks.

Also the results of the talks which our delegation conducted in Moscow with Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and other leading Soviet comrades were marked by this determination to further deepen the cooperation, and by the spirit of true friendship and full agreement of views. The SED and the CPSU, the GDR and the Soviet Union are and will remain insolubly linked for all times in implementing the common aims and ideals, in constructing socialism and communism, and in defending peace.

Comrades! The efforts of the Communists and the entire people of our republic aim at purposefully implementing the tasks decided by the 10th SED Congress. With new initiatives and work deeds the working people of our republic struggle to more completely utilize the factors of intensification of the national economy and to more rapidly increase labor productivity. They are thus strengthening the GDR as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in the center of Europe.

The German worker-peasant state feels a special responsibility for preserving peace. This results from our historic experience. It was German fascism which covered the Soviet Union, Europe and the world with war. We will never forget the Soviet heroes, neither the Panilov guardists who defended the access to Moscow nor Lieutenant Koshkorbayev, a citizen of Kazakhstan, one of the heroes who hoisted the red banner of liberation over the Reichstag. The Soviet soldiers gave our people the chance to enter into a new life.

To Jointly Prevent the Nuclear Inferno

Today peace is threatened by the most aggressive imperialist circles. New American intermediate-range missiles are to be deployed in Western Europe and thus the military-strategic balance is to be destroyed. In view of that the GDR is aware of its responsibility at the border between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. As a western outpost of socialism, as loyal ally of the USSR, of all fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact, we are linking consistent socialist peace policy with revolutionary vigilance and the universal strengthening of the power and defensive strength of the first worker-peasant state on German soil.

Together with the Soviet Union, the other states of the socialist community, and with all people of good will we will use all our strength to prevent a nuclear inferno. In the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, in the path-breaking proposals of Comrade Yuriy Andropov the peace followers throughout the world have a modern, realistic program to struggle for a lasting peace on our planet.

In a time when the USSR is making its pioneering deeds in peacefully investigating the cosmos here from Baikonur, in such a time there will be a limit to the activities of the warmongerers!

Dear comrades!

I ask you to raise your glasses together with me:

-- To the glorious Soviet people and its vanguard, the CPSU!

-- To the comradeship-in-arms and the fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR, to the health of the Comrades Yuriy Andropov and Erich Honecker!

-- To the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the benefit of our dear comrade and friend Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev!

-- To your well-being, dear Soviet friends and comrades!

USSR'S ALIYEV MEETS WITH GDR AMBASSADOR 10 MAY

LD101723 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Windelmann, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union. During a friendly conversation views were exchanged on questions of mutual interest.

PRAVDA NOTES KAPITONOV-NEMETH 28 APRIL MEETING

PM101122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Talks at CPSU Central Committee"; a Budapest MTI report on Nemeth visit was published on page F 4 of the 6 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

[Text] A meeting between I.V. Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and K. Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has been held at the CPSU Central Committee.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR and G. A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, took part in the conversation, which was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS BAKU, MEETS ALIYEV

LD061153 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 6 (MTI) -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by Deputy Minister Ferenc Bartha, head of the Secretariat of International Economic Relations of the Council of Ministers, visited Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Hungarian delegation, which included Bela Csendes, Vice-president of the National Planning Office, Mrs Janosne Keseru, co-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Academician Istvan Tamassy, held talks on the opportunities of the establishment and development of direct economic and technical-scientific cooperation of Hungarian and Azerbaijan ministries, national authorities and scientific academies.

Examing the issues on the direct cooperation of authorities and organizations of Hungary and certain Soviet socialist republics was decided at the last meeting of the Hungarian and Soviet premiers. Exploiting mutual advantages and possibilities of finding new ways of cooperation, Hungarian and Soviet officials strive to develop bilateral economic relations. Prospects for establishment of concrete cooperation industry, agriculture and science were discussed during the Hungarian delegation's visit to Baku. The exchange of experiences in energy saving technologies was considered important.

The Soviet negotiating party was led by S.B. Tatliyev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR. Ferenc Bartha held talks with F.A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

FRG REACTION TO ANDROPOV PROPOSALS DISCUSSED

'Received With Interest'

LD101952 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video report by correspondent Viktor Glazunov]

[Text] The new peace initiatives which have been made by Comrade Andropov have been received with interest in the FRG.

[Begin Glazunov videorecording] Chancellor Kohl spoke of this in his government statement. And the new step by the Soviet Union directed at reaching agreement in Geneva was discussed in the debates on the government statement. Official Bonn, however, continues to defend the American position, the so-called "intermediate option," which envisages a reduction, a unilateral reduction, by the Soviet Union of its medium-range missiles, with simultaneous deployment of units of Pershing II and Cruise missiles in the FRG and in other countries in Western Europe.

However, this position is being subjected to ever-growing criticism, both in public circles and among Bundestag deputies.

We met Gerhard Schroeder, deputy to the Bundestag from the Social Democratic Party. [footage of Bundestag Deputy Gerhard Schroeder being interviewed] He welcomes the new proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as important. It will help the Geneva talks that it is proposed to take into account not only the carriers, but also nuclear warheads, and it is absolutely fair that in this matter British and French nuclear weapons should also be taken into account, although they are not a topic at the talks. But they do exist in reality, and he who refuses to take the British and French systems into account takes upon himself the responsibility for lack of success at the Geneva talks. [end recording]

Bonn Stance 'Astonishing'

DW101110 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 8 May 83

[Vladimir Yakovlev Sunday commentary]

[Excerpt] How did the Reagan administration react to the USSR proposal to lead the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range missiles out of the blind alley? For the time being its reply is always the same: We will study the proposal and discuss it. At the same time, something else is being declared, namely, that the United States cannot agree with the demand that the nuclear forces of the USSR and of NATO must be equal. And U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has stated that the U.S. Administration continues to refuse considering the British and French nuclear weapons in the negotiations, weapons which, as you know, are targeted on the USSR.

This makes the question obvious how the leading politicians of the NATO country where all 108 U.S. nuclear Pershing II missiles are to be deployed react to the new Soviet proposals. The country I mean is the Federal Republic of Germany. The position of the Kohl government can only elicit astonishment. This is not just attributable to the fact that Chancellor Kohl's government statement, as observed by the ZDF television network, did not contain the word detente at all. No, the matter is much more serious.

In his government statement Mr. Kohl advocated an active peace policy which must continue to be based on the renunciation of force.

It goes without saying that utterances of that kind can only be welcomed. Yet one cannot but wonder directly why the incumbent FRG Government thus far has failed to state in no uncertain terms that the nuclear weapons possessing NATO member countries should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a commitment which, as is generally known, has been unilaterally undertaken by the Soviet Union. Needless to prove how important such a step is for the consolidation of peace.

Another question is this: Why has the FRG Government, whose head considers a renunciation of force extremely advisable, so far failed to endorse the proposal of the socialist countries under which the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO member-states mutually undertake not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other? Such a commitment, however, would form the core of the treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations offered by the socialist countries to the NATO states. No doubt such a step would improve the situation in both military and political respect.

The FRG statesmen repeatedly agreed that never again should war emanate from German soil. But how can this be harmonized with their approval of the planned deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG? After all, these are first-strike and, therefore, offensive weapons.

Washington and Bonn are perfectly aware that Reagan's zero option as well as his interim solution are aimed at a unilateral disarmament by the USSR. Consequently, they cannot form a basis for an acceptable decision. Any hymns of praise for these variants, such as are sung in the FRG, can only be assessed as an attempt at psychologically and morally preparing the people for the deployment of most U.S. nuclear missiles on West German soil -- as demanded by Strauss.

Another thing that provides food for thought is the fact that lately, a shameful campaign of slander and mudslinging has been unleashed against the GDR. Do the initiators of this campaign perhaps pursue the goal of creating a climate suited for implementing the NATO missile plans?

The FRG ruling circles should not forget that the GDR, which observes the 35th day of liberation from fascism on 8 May, is a solid component of the socialist community of states. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic would not at all be beneficial to normal, let alone good neighborly relations between the FRG and the GDR. Thinking differently, STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG wrote on this occasion the other day, would be naive, to say the least. And we can only agree with that.

SOVIET HISTORIAN ASSAILS FRG FOREIGN POLICIES

'Third Reich' Attitudes Persist

DW101003 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 7 May 83

[Petr Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, 38 years ago today the Hitlerite state, which had unleashed the bloodiest war in mankind's history, collapsed for good. This day is often called zero hour in West Germany because many people consider that from that day -- the (?collapse) of the former Reich -- an entirely new historical chronology began. However, Soviet historian Petr Ivanov disagrees with this thesis. He writes:

Not only has the power of the monopolies remained untouched in West Germany, and not only have large segments of the Third Reich's public servant apparatus remained intact and been ordered to the country's power levers, but also -- and this is perhaps even more important, there has been the well-known ideological and political continuity which had a particularly strong effect during the first two decades of the FRG's existence. During that period, Bonn quite openly and boldly conducted its international affairs from the position of militant revanchism.

Well, not only historians and politicians of that generation know how this ended. In the late sixties, the FRG found itself facing the realistic prospect of being plunged into international isolation. It had acquired the permanent reputation of a troublemaker and of the last bulwark of cold war in Europe. Only after the FRG moved from confrontation with its Eastern neighbors and initiated normal relations with them was it able to improve its international standing. This opened the prospect of greater security and advantageous, balanced economic cooperation.

In view of these historical experiences it is particularly worth noting that in its relations with its Eastern neighbors, the FRG is threatening to revert to a style which really belongs to past history.

In this respect, a major cause is the planned deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the FRG. These missiles are to be fired at targets in the Soviet Union in a so-called localized nuclear war, which obviously has become the crux of U.S. strategy on Europe.

It is hard to say what role Bonn's own ambitions and the exertion of U.S. pressure played in Bonn's approval of the missile deployment. This plan undoubtedly has to be viewed in a far-reaching historical context, and in connection with a militarist mode of thinking which still has not been overcome in the FRG and with the repeated attempts by the West German military clique to get its hands on nuclear weapons.

At this point it is worth mentioning that in the initial period following the surrender of the Reich, no half-way serious West German politician would have dared not to unconditionally condemn militarism. At that time, those -- if they did not do it personally; then it was their political tutors -- who today advocate the deployment of U.S. missiles liked to declare, influenced by the terrible experiences of the war and by the anti-militarist sentiments widespread among West Germans, that a German's hand should wither if he ever reached again for a rifle with aggressive intentions.

However, not just simple rifles but nuclear missiles of the latest design are now involved. Weapons are involved whose use is not decided in the FRG but overseas. Nevertheless, the present Bonn political elite is opening the door wide to this form of contemporary militarism, as if the founders of the West German state had never sworn to always heed the fateful historical experiences and as if leading FRG politicians had not been warning until just recently that never again must war emanate from German soil.

'Expansionist, Aggressive Doctrines'

DW101109 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 8 May 83

[Petr Ivanov commentary]

[Text] As has been reported from Bonn, the Bundestag has rejected a motion by the Greens' Bundestag faction to hold a special session on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of freedom-loving peoples over fascism in Europe. Instead, the Bundestag decided to hold a special session on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the counterrevolutionary putsch in the GDR which was inspired by the West. If any more evidence is needed for the vitality of the greater German chauvinism that is produced by the uncontrolled striving of monopoly capital for expansion, this has been supplied by the Bundestag. Soviet historian Petr Ivanov writes:

The majority of the Bundestag indeed did not want to celebrate the defeat of Hitler's Reich.

For the majority of the Bundestag this was not a proper date or epoch-making historical event to be pondered on so as to learn a lesson. However, 17 June is something completely different. The conservative and reactionary forces and the representatives of FRG monopoly capital, unanimously voted for this.

Thus they again confirmed that the expansionist and aggressive doctrines of Bonn have by no means been laid to rest. Rather they remain the basis of political thinking despite the treaties with the East which establish the inviolability of postwar borders in Europe, and despite all the positive experiences gained from detente -- experiences which demonstrate how the FRG could count on increasing its international authority, on stabilizing its foreign policy and foreign trade positions, and on guaranteeing its security and other basic national interests.

By the way, the vitality of revanchist dogmas and the related way of thinking is shown not only by the Bundestag decision we mentioned. It is also clearly demonstrated by the agitation against the GDR that was begun in Bonn a few weeks ago. The accidental death of a FRG citizen named Burkert at a border checkpoint was given as the reason for this agitation. This campaign of heating up nationalist feelings in the FRG and the agitation against normal relations between both sovereign German states is very similar to the propagandist agitation campaigns launched at the time by the Nazi press and radio first against Austria and then Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Also at that time, accidental or, more frequently, invented border incidents were used for heartbreaking stories about persecuted Germans. The same idea, the same scenery, the same handwriting. In this respect, BILD-ZEITUNG does not lag behind Goebbel's ANGRIFF and DIE WELT is not behind VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER.

The central figure in the current agitation campaign is CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss, for whom it would not be difficult to also find a historical model. However, it is time for him and his ilk to finally realized that in our time there can be no Anschluss, and that campaigns such as the current FRG campaigns will inevitably turn against their initiators.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR WEST BERLIN 6 MAY

PM090925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by I.A. Anderson, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, departed Moscow 6 May for West Berlin, at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] Board.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES GONZALEZ VISIT TO WEST BERLIN

PM091631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Despite Agreement"]

[Text] West Berlin, 5 May -- Spain's prime minister, F. Gonzalez, is currently in the FRG capital, Bonn, conducting talks with leaders of the Federal Government.

For unknown reasons, however, the West German side included West Berlin in this visit's program.

Having spent several hours here today, the head of the Spanish Government returned to Bonn.

It is well known that 11 years ago representatives of the four powers -- the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France -- signed an agreement on West Berlin, one of whose main stipulations is the very fact that this independent political entity is not an integral part of the FRG and will not be governed by it in the future.

But the facts show, Bonn has still not given up all kinds of attempts to demonstrate its so-called "presence" in West Berlin. It is for this very purpose that the West German authorities stubbornly continue to drag their foreign guests to this city.

IZVESTIYA DERIDES SUB 'EXTRAVAGANZA' IN NORWAY

PM100936 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch from correspondent N. Ivanov under the rubric: "On a Topical Note": "Rings on the Water"]

[Text] Oslo -- A mystery submarine appeared off the Norwegian coast and for days patrol boats plied the waters of Hardanger Fjord. The depth charges echoed monotonously and, cleaving the waves, the torpedoes sped on their way. Determined to demonstrate its resolve, K. Willoch's government gave the order to sink the unidentified submarine. And what happened? The days passed and the admirals conscientiously stunned the fish but failed to find the mystery submarine.

The ranks of the journalists on the shore of Hardanger Fjord quickly thinned out. At first there were dozens of journalists gathered there, with two U.S. television companies even hastening to send their commentators along. The newspapers devoted whole columns to sensational reports and this hot news item was shown on television several times a day. The absence of facts was more than made up for by the most fantastic conjecture and speculation. Opinion was undivided: The mystery submarine could only be Soviet.

It was a classic tale of suspense. Only the ending, it seems, was not what its authors had been counting on. After a week-long ballyhoo the fruitless search for the "submarine" was abandoned.

This is not the first time this has happened. Only 2 months ago Rear Admiral R. Breivik disclosed that in the last 10 years the Norwegian military authorities had received a total of 226 reports of the appearance of unidentified submarines in Norwegian waters. It had been established beyond any doubt that in the overwhelming majority of cases these were false alarms. The patrol boats sent to intercept would fish out either an old rowboat or a mattress. The list of "trophies" also includes automobile tires, a raft and a kitchen cabinet. Not once, however, has the Norwegian Navy managed to "track down" a submarine, much less establish its country of origin.

This episode could, of course, have been ignored. There have been 226 false alarms, and now there is a 227th. But it has all the hallmarks of a well-rehearsed and stage-managed anti-Soviet extravaganza aimed at creating tension in the Nordic countries and impugning the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy. The Finnish newspaper KANSAN UUTISET takes the view that such incidents create a dangerous foundation for a negative change in the climate of security policy in northern Europe. They serve as a pretext for whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria, thereby playing right into the NATO strategists' hands.

This is not the first time that NATO generals have set themselves such tasks and made provocative forays into this part of the European Continent. They are bent on creating a situation there conducive to the implementation of the bloc's militarist schemes. Such anti-Soviet extravaganzas gnerally end in embarrassment, as did the propaganda show staged off the Norwegian coast.

FALL OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CREATES 'IMPASSE'

PM061229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Nikolay Prozhogin under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Italian Parliament Dissolved"]

[Text] Italian President A. Pertini has issued a decree on the early dissolution of Parliament.

The immediate reason for this act was the Socialist Party leadership's decision to withdraw its support for the government coalition, to which it belonged itself. That meant not only the resignation of the cabinet headed by Christian Democrat A. Fanfani; but also the collapse of the four-party coalition which, in addition to the Christian Democrats and Socialists, also included the Social Democrats and Liberals. This inevitably had to be followed by the dissolution of Parliament.

Indeed, the president's attempt to extend parliament's life by instructing the Senate president to hold consultations with the political parties to ascertain the possibility of forming a new cabinet has, under the prevailing conditions, resulted in failure. The point is that the Socialist Party leadership, in taking its decision, was in fact steering a course toward early elections, in which it hopes for an increase the socialists' representation in Parliament in order to seek the post of head of government for the Italian Socialist Party Leader B. Craxi.

Italy is faced with complex problems. The country's grave economic position is resulting in a steady increase in the number of unemployed, which has reached over 2.2 million, galloping inflation, and a rise in prices which in the first months of this year totaled 16.5 percent, which, naturally, is affecting primarily the vital interests of the working people. Reports of scandals showing the breadth of the scale of corruption gripping the ruling circles are constantly featured in the press. Terrorist gunshots attesting, in the opinion of observers, to the birth of a "new generation" of extremists were a sister signal recently on the streets of Rome. The foreign policy of successive governments has deeply perturbed the peace-loving public. As is well known, Italy was the first country in West Europe to announce its readiness to make its territory available for the new U.S. nuclear missiles.

To resolve the burning problems which have long been awaiting examination, the Italian Communist Party has put forward a proposal which it calls the democratic alternative. It is a case of the left-wing forces' cooperation, which should take over from the leading role of the bourgeois Christian Democratic Party in affairs of state administration.

The upcoming election campaign should reveal which parties have drawn lessons, and to what extent, from the experience which has brought the country for the second time in rapid succession to a political impasse.

AGREEMENT ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL IN LEBANON VIEWED

TASS on 'Shultz Plan'

LD101905 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 10 May 83

["Washington Whips Up Tension" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Reagan administration continues to fan up tension in Lebanon. Hardly had the so called "mediation mission" of the United States Secretary of State Shultz to the Middle East ended, during which Lebanon and some other Arab countries were subjected to massive pressure by the United States, when threats about an inevitable new military confrontation in the Middle East, in particular with Syria, and "on all fronts" at that, began to sound in the ruling and military circles of Washington and Tel Aviv. If, as it is contended in Washington, Shultz's "shuttle diplomacy" is a success, why the new sabre rattling in Washington and Tel Aviv? But the crux of the matter is different. It appears that the aim of the Shultz mission was not to achieve a withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, but to turn that country into a bridgehead of aggression against neighboring Arab States.

The White House (?is) obviously displeased with the unambiguous refusal of Arab countries to support the American agreement, the notorious "Shultz plan," that is being imposed on Lebanon. This plan, as is known, requires the withdrawal from Lebanon first of all of the contingents of Syrian troops which are part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force, and the expulsion of all Palestinians, while the Israeli occupationists are to retain control over the southern part of Lebanon in one form or another. Under the plan the armed formations of Haddad, the Israeli placeman in Lebanon, are also to be left intact. Such a vitally important question as how long American troops will remain in Lebanon is also being bypassed in silence.

Facts show that the "Shultz plan," which is only the working part of the bigger anti-Arab "Reagan plan," actually turns the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon into fiction. It is such a Lebanon, weakened by internal strife and in vassal dependence on the United States and Israel, that suits the Reagan administration most. For the fewer rights the Lebanese will have, the more power over them Washington will have.

The policy of diktat and arms-twisting in respect of Lebanon and the policy of intimidating other Arab states is resolutely condemned in the Soviet Union.

It is an open secret that no magic formulas are needed for a settlement of the situation both in Lebanon itself and around it. The only thing that is necessary is for the Israeli aggressors to get out once and for all from the territories seized by them and for the United States to stop its subversive activities in the Middle East.

Further Comment

LD091743 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 May 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" Program presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Sunday ended his 2-week tour of the Middle East. During the tour he visited Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, and Saudi Arabia.

One of the main objectives of his tour was the imposition of a U.S.-style settlement on the Arabs in Lebanon, keeping in mind that it was coordinated with Israel. Observers unanimously believe that the essence of the U.S.-Israeli plan is the partitioning of Lebanon, the elimination of its sovereignty, and the transformation of Lebanon into a country controlled by the United States and Israel.

Damascus was one of the stops on Shultz' visit to the Middle East. There he met with firm opposition to Washington's anti-Arab attitude. During his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad the latter rejected the so-called draft Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement prepared with the active participation of U.S. diplomats. Hafiz al-Asad pointed out that the document is in harmony with Tel Aviv's interests and said that Syria cannot accept anything which violates the independence, freedom, and interests of Lebanon, and the security and interests of Syria, and which subsequently violates the interests and security of the Arab nation. The Syrian head of state confirmed anew the need for the Israeli forces to withdraw completely and unconditionally from Lebanon and said nothing can justify Israeli gains in Lebanon achieved as a result of its invasion.

ATH-THAWRAH, published in Damascus, commented on the tour, saying that the U.S. Administration is doing all it can to revive the Camp David deal. This time Washington pins great hopes on forcing Lebanon to take the road of capitulationist deals and on depriving it of freedom and sovereignty. The paper pointed out that the U.S. pressure on the Lebanese leadership is aimed at assisting Israel in achieving the objectives it failed to achieve with its barbaric invasion of Lebanon last summer. It went on to say that the Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement is aimed at forcing Lebanon to accept conditions which harm its dignity and make this country a tool in the hands of Tel Aviv and a base for aggression against neighboring Arab countries.

Syrian Minister Cited on Plan

LD102311 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1846 GMT 10 May 83

[From "The World Today" Program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Syria, has sharply condmned the United States and Israel, who are trying to impose upon the Arab peoples an agreement which undermines Lebanon's sovereignty. Syria, Khaddam said, will oppose the damaging plans of the United States and Israel. For example, according to the American-Israeli draft agreement, Lebanon is forbidden to deploy antiaircraft facilities in the south of its own territory, and the air space over this region should be closed to Lebanese aircraft.

Noting that the probability of military confrontation between Israel and Syria still remains, the Syrian foreign minister stressed that Syria, despite this, favors establishing universal peace in the Near East.

SHULTZ 'SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY' IN MIDDLE EAST VIEWED

Timoshkin Commentary

LD062112 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1500 GMT 6 May 83

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] The (?press) and media men in the United States, Israel, the Arab countries and many other countries have been commenting on Shultz' visit this week.

They have been talking and [word indistinct] about the [word indistinct] diplomacy which has been embarked upon by Washington, which claims that it wants to resolve the Middle East crisis. [Words indistinct] it transpires from analyzing the recent U.S. proposals regarding Lebanon, subjugating the sovereign state of Lebanon and dividing its territorial unity and thus consolidate the fruits of aggression in Lebanon which would permit the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance to follow the [word indistinct] line, and to choose another Arab country such as Syria.

However, the creators of the anti-Arab conspiracy do not intend to stop at this. Former Egyptian Chief of Staff Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli wrote recently that the Israeli war ministry has drafted a plan for military advance in the Arabian Peninsula as far as the Gulf region. I do not think it is a coincidence that since last year Washington has greatly increased its allocation to help Israel in the military and other fields. [Words indistinct] it does not do any harm to remember the shuttle diplomacy of former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger. Egypt was its objective, and its first result was As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem.

Thus the policy of unilateral deals began in the Middle East without any attention being given to [words indistinct] a just and comprehensive settlement of the crisis. Israel began to benefit from that and embarked on an intensive attack on Lebanon in March 1978. After the Camp David accords and the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, Israel secured its rear area on the Egyptian side, protected by the U.S. forces in Sinai, and then began its new aggression against Lebanon in the summer of last year. Washington, after the signing of the Camp David accords, greatly increased its military and economic aid to Israel and provided it with the most destructive of mass annihilation weapons, which were extensively used by the enemy in Lebanon against [word indistinct]. Today, we find the same [words indistinct] of Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy, which is Shultz' mission -- called a peace mission -- before the end of the talks on Lebanon. We find that Israel is provoking Syria and attacking its units within the Arab Deterrent Forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Israel is carrying out mock attacks on Syrian centers of vital interest and intensifying its terror against Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and in Lebanon, while Washington is doing its best to persuade Jordan to become involved in the unilateral policy. It seems Shultz went to Amman for this purpose. In other words, Washington is actively using the policy of divide and conquer in order to safeguard the vital interests of U.S. imperialism and the interests of Zionism in the Middle East.

Is it not clear, under the circumstances, that a more pressing and effective Arab response could be their solidarity and unity of action? It was for this purpose that the action plan of the Fes summit conference was drawn up. The resolutions of this Arab summit practically agree with the Soviet Union's proposals regarding a settlement in the Middle East. Thus, a practical possibility has emerged for coordinated action by all those who object to the policy of unilateral deals and who work for a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement in the Middle East -- a settlement which will take into account [word indistinct] the national rights and legitimate interests of all the states and peoples of the region. This has been reportedly declared by Soviet leaders during their meetings and talks with the leaders of various Arab countries and the PLO.

U.S. 'Delight' Said 'Premature'

LD 102049 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 May 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" Program written by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Washington does not conceal its delight at Tel Aviv's approval of the outcome of the shuttle diplomacy of its secretary of state, George Shultz, and its acceptance of the American plan for the so-called settlement of the Lebanese question.

President Reagan said that the United States had made an important stride in its policy in the Middle East. In brief, everything, as was the case after the signing of the Camp David accords which were presented to the public, is the greatest achievement of the American diplomacy. But soon the people began to realize that the accords signed at Camp David had nothing to do with peace, but were a painful blow to Egypt's sovereignty and opened the doors to further Zionist military adventures, such as the one that took place against Lebanon, and expanded the American military presence in the Middle East, particularly in the Sinai. It is not by chance that the Arabs rejected these accords. The initial reaction of the Arab countries shows that the same fate awaits the American plan with regard to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Let us cite just a few examples. President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, said his country categorically refuses to support the American plan for the Lebanese-Israeli agreement because it infringes on Lebanon's sovereignty and gives Israel a free hand for further military adventures. Syrian information media had previously mentioned that Syria was not prepared to hold talks on a settlement in Lebanon unless Tel Aviv implemented the UN Security Council's resolution and withdrew all its forces, down to the last soldier, from Lebanese territory. Saudi Arabia held similar views. The PLO has turned down the American formula of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. A statement issued by its Executive Committee said that the American plan ignores the Security Council's resolution and that its aim is to legitimate the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The PLO seeks the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon without any preconditions and it supports the sovereignty and independence of this country. Algeria's AL-MUJAHID said that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement which Shultz is trying to achieve is stillborn. The paper said that Shultz' mission constitutes a threat to the Arab countries because in fact it cannot but detonate a new armed conflict in the region. AL-MUJAHID said that regardless of the actual results, Shultz will not be able to save face with the results of the game he started. Similar views are voiced by other Arab information media. Therefore, the delight expressed by Washington at the results of Shultz' mission is premature if not unfounded.

Syrian Minister Cited

LD091224 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Kuwait May 9 TASS -- Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Syrian minister of information, has stated in an interview with the newspaper AL-KHALIJ published in the United Arab Emirates that the recent visit to Damascus by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz ended in utter failure.

We firmly reject agreements which are being imposed upon the Arabs by the United States and Israel and shall carry on struggle against them, the Syrian minister said.

ISRAELI 'PREPARATIONS FOR WAGING AGGRESSION' SCORED

LD102142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video report by Farid Seyful-Malyukov]

[Text] Beirut -- The Israeli military is continuing intensified preparations for waging aggression against Syria. Tel Aviv has transferred additional units and equipment. During the past 24 hours, Israeli tanks and armored personnel carriers have been sent in a continuous stream to various regions of the Al-Biqa' Valley. Everywhere the number of Israeli military patrols has been increased, and all movements by the local inhabitants have been banned.

[Begin video recording] The occupation begins here, on the southern outskirts of Beirut, where the first Israeli military post is located. [camera shows cars being checked at the first Israeli checkpoint] These Lebanese, hurrying to return home before dark to Sidon, Nabatiyah, and Tyre have to wait for hours at the Israeli control points and are subjected to degrading searches and interrogations. The occupationists condescendingly let the lorries of the U.N. provisional force through. [shots of long queues of civilian cars and a convoy of UN trucks and jeeps] This force has been in southern Lebanon since 1978, since the first Israeli invasion of the country. Although Begin says he does not want any Lebanese territory at all, Israel is firmly digging in in the occupied territories. Heavy trailers with Merkava tanks under wraps rumble along the Lebanese roads, on their way deep into the country, to the Israeli Army positions. In the Beirut region of Shuwayfat, we saw an Israeli tank maneuvering in broad daylight. [footage of trailers with covered Merkava tanks being moved to Israeli Army positions. Also, shots of an Israeli tank in the street in broad daylight] The occupationists have their own militant logic. For them, no laws or rules exist.

Having traveled from Beirut to the frontier post at Ras-an-Naqurah, we shot a few sequences showing the movements of Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and the strict security measures by the occupation authorities. [footage of road taken by correspondent's car from Beirut to Ras an-Naqurah, with shots of military vehicles and soldiers on guard duty] Everywhere in Lebanon one sees the terrible traces of the recent war. Ruins without the slightest signs of life, deserted settlements. [shots of damaged and destroyed buildings] On approaching Naqurah, we heard a report on Beirut radio about a raid by Lebanese partisans on an Israeli patrol in (?Mirjit), near Sidon. Twelve soldiers were killed or wounded. Even the most harsh measures of the occupationists cannot prevent this growing resistance.

In Naqurah, our vehicle was stopped. [shots of antenna towers and of ship at sea] We could see big boxes of pastries and fruit being transferred from big Israeli lorries into Lebanese vehicles. Israeli goods, without any agreement or customs duties, are being sent to various parts of Lebanon. The military occupation is accompanied by an economic one. At this point, an Israeli officer stopped our filming and exposed the film we had taken. They do not like journalists. They are afraid of publicity. They are afraid of the truth about their misdeeds in Lebanon, though the whole world already knows about them. [end video recording]

ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN IRAN CONDEMNED

U.S. Said Responsible

GF081356 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 7 May 83

[Commentary by Prof Grigoriy Bandarevskiy: "Anti-Soviet Propaganda Uproar in Iran"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: We request that you now listen to the views and opinions of Professor Bandarevskiy, (?member) of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, doctor of history,

author of 20 volumes of commentaries on international relations in Asia and imperialist policy in the Near and Middle East, author of five books on Iran, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Organization of Friendship with Asian Peoples, and member of the presidium of the anti-Zionist committee of the Soviet social organizations, on the anti-Soviet propaganda uproar in Iran.

Professor Bandarevskiy writes: Anti-Soviet hysteria, which has reached its apex in Iran during April and May 1983, has greatly shaken me as a Soviet professor and a friend of Iran, who has spent 40 years studying the history of the countries of the Near and Middle East, especially the history of Iran, concentrating on imperialist plots in the Persian Gulf and Iran.

During my years of historical study I have come to believe that the straining of Russian-Iranian relations and of Soviet-Iranian relations have caused losses to both sides in the past, especially to Iran. The most important point to remember is that differences between our two countries have always been fanned by the enemies of Iran who, with the help of the reactionary elements in Iran, have been trying to gain control of this historical land.

British diplomacy, during the first 4 years following the success of the October Revolution, tried its level best to prevent Iran's establishing relations with the new state of Soviet Russia. For this purpose Britain used the most reactionary feudal elements and some elements among clergymen and spiritual leaders in Iran.

At the end of the World War II and in the years following the war, when Iran, due to mistakes and oversight on the part of its then rulers, fell under the influence of the United States, American diplomacy and the CIA began to make every effort to create strain in relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. For this purpose they spread rumors of a so-called Soviet threat to Iran, alleged Soviet intentions to occupy Iran, and supposed Moscow direction of the running of the Tudeh Party in Iran. The British imperialists and the reactionary elements in Iran were very active in helping the American imperialists pursue their objective.

You are well aware that the American imperialists, during the course of the Iranian revolution, twice attempted armed intervention in Iran -- once in 1978 and again in 1980. Similarly, you are all aware of the clear Soviet warnings at those times that it would not tolerate any armed intervention, which played an important role in preventing the carrying out of these designs.

The rulers of the United States have during the 4 years of the existence of the Islamic Republic done their best to bring the Iranian nation to its knees through famine brought about by a naval blockade. They also tried to cut the commercial ties which connect Iran through the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea with Europe and Asia.

The fanning of anti-Soviet hysteria in Iran and making of false and baseless allegations against the Tudeh Party of Iran, alleging imaginary espionage activities in support of the Soviet Union, and the show of ousting 18 Soviet diplomats from Tehran again show that the American imperialists want to strengthen their naval presence in the Arabian Sea to pose a direct threat to Iran. They are also increasing their presence in the Sinai Peninsula and in Lebanon, and they are supporting the Zionist aggression against the Arabs in Palestine and in all other Arab countries. They are also preparing Israel for aggression against Syria.

Further Comment

GF071420 Tashkent International Service in Persian 1600 GMT 6 May 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently the Iranian mass media and a number of the country's officials have begun a propaganda uproar about the imaginary participation of the Soviet Union in the collection of political and military information through espionage. It is claimed that the members of Iran's Tudeh Party who were recently jailed after being accused of espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union were used in this respect. The so-called confessions shown with a great deal of noise on Tehran television were proof.

Such a claim is not worth (?denying). The Iranian Tudeh Party never handed over any secrets about Iranian military or political issues to the Soviet Union. In truth, what information could the leaders of the Iranian Tudeh Party hand over to foreign governments? They never have been part of the country's leadership nor did they ever hold a political or government post.

If we look at the military field, what sort of military information could they possess? Following the revolution the leaders of the Iranian Tudeh Party have had no position in the armed forces and even the ordinary members of the party did not have access to [such posts].

As far as the so-called confessions of the Tudeh Party leaders -- concerning espionage for the Soviet Union -- are concerned, the true reason is quite clear. It is clear that in the past 2 years, the Iranian officials responsible for oppression imprisoned the majority of the members of the Iranian Tudeh Party. Techniques inherited from the shah's SAVAK were used to obtain the so-called confessions of those arrested.

Many reactionary governments, in order to dishonor the patriotic aspect of parties and for the sake of [word indistinct] attack against communism, resort to the so-called confessions of a number of arrested leaders of communist and labor parties concerning their espionage activities. There are obvious reasons for supposing that foreign spies in Iran fabricated documents in order to create this crusade, pit Iran against the Soviet Union and thus hide their own activities against Khomeyni's regime. A fairy tale about Iran's Tudeh Party being connected to the Soviet Union and controlled from Moscow does not contain a bit of truth, nor is it new. All reactionary regimes and all emulators of imperialist powers resort to such accusations in order to cast doubt on the honorable and independent relationship between communist and workers' parties and the CPSU.

Therefore, we conclude that the dossier on the espionage activities of the leaders of the Iranian Tudeh Party for the Soviet Union was not created by accident. Representatives of those Iranian circles which fear the future of expanded Soviet-Iranian ties on the basis of equality and mutual benefit are pushing their country toward the pro-imperialist policies which became bankrupt during the rule of the shah by fanning this espionage propaganda. It is not by accident that their provocative propaganda coincides with the American efforts to destroy Soviet relations with a number of West European countries. Another interesting point is the approval and analysis of the NATO countries' mass media of these anti-Soviet activities by certain Iranian circles.

Iranian officials are doing their utmost to portray to the toilers of Iran the Tudeh Party as a party traitorous to the anti-shah and anti-imperialist so-called Islamic revolution of Iran. What is the aim of this?

The Iranian people and world public opinion are well aware that the Iranian Tudeh Party fought the autocratic regime of the Shah, the servant of U.S. imperialism, heroically for 25 years. The Tudeh Party tried through struggle to obtain true freedom and independence for its country and it showed supreme sacrifice and patriotism in this struggle. For decades thousands of Tudeh Party members were executed or suffered unprecedented torture and moral insults in the Savakist prisons of the Shah. The unbelievable thing is that those Iranian leaders who are at the moment using the popular revolution to torture the members of the Iranian Tudeh Party were themselves tortured some time ago side by side with patriotic Iranian revolutionaries, with the same methods that they are now using against the members of the Iranian Tudeh Party.

Iranian officials, in their eagerness to strengthen the accusations of so-called espionage activities of the Tudeh members, expelled a number of Soviet diplomats and citizens working in Soviet organizations in Iran, accusing them of ties with counterrevolutionary elements. The Soviet Union has strongly complained against this bullish and baseless action by Iran. The Soviet (?people) view the accusations about the imaginary participation of our country in espionage activities against Iran as a clear provocation by those opposing the good-neighbor ties and cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union. They decisively reject these accusations as baseless.

In its foreign policy, the Soviet Union always follows the Leninist principals of respect for sovereignty and independence, nonintervention in the internal affairs and strengthening of friendly ties with all countries. Our country applies the same policy to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

'PAID AGENT' STONE BECOMES REAGAN AMBASSADOR

LD092215 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 May 83

[From "International Review" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] This is Richard Stone, former senator for Florida. [film clip of Stone cutting to photo of Reagan congratulating him] He was appointed this week by President Reagan as ambassador-at-large in Central America. Ronald Reagan took a long time finding his deputy for Central America. Stone is a specialist on the region. In Washington he was a lobbyist and a paid agent for the Guatemalan junta -- even two juntas -- first for that of General Lucas Garcia, and then after the overthrow of that Junta he served the present regime of General Efrain Rios Montt. Stone will now be paid by Reagan and also receive emoluments from the military juntas of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. [passage indistinct] Thus a paid agent has become an ambassador.

There also exists a fresh example of exactly the opposite, so to speak. One of Ronald Reagan's assistants and advisers has become a paid agent. True, not for Guatemala or El Salvador, but for the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. After all, the RSA pays quite well. The apartheid regime has allotted $150,000 to (Stewart Spencer), a Reagan adviser of many years' standing and a person very close to the President. He has now registered as an agent of the RSA to publicize its Namibia policy. How entangled everything has become in Ronald Reagan's circle, with its advisers, assistants, ambassadors, and paid agents of Taiwan, Israel, the RSA, Guatemala, and so on and so forth.

'FIERCE' FIGHTING ON NICARAGUAN - HONDURAN BORDER

LD070742 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 07 May 83

[Text] Managua May 7 TASS -- According to spokesmen for the Nicaraguan Defence Ministry, the counter-revolutionary mercenaries have regrouped in Honduran territory and, backed by the reactionary military of Honduras, attempted another invasion of Nicaragua's Nueva Segovia Department near Macarali.

At present the Sandinista People's Army and People's Militia battalions are engaged in firece fighting against the invaders near the border. The Honduran Army provides the counter-revolutionaries with artillery cover and gives them transport and other logistic support.

The Foreign Ministry of Nicaragua has decided to send the U.S. Government a note of protest against the new act of aggression of the Somocista bandits, armed and financed by the Reagan administration.

SENATE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS CIA NICARAGUAN AID

LD062320 Moscow TASS in English 2306 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Washington May 7 TASS -- Under the fierce pressure of the administration, the Senate Committee on Intelligence today voted for a continuation of the CIA's support for the counter-revolutionary rabble that seek to overthrow the legitimate Government of Nicaragua. The committee, in which the tone is set by such "hawks" as its Chairman Barry Goldwater has adopted a so-called compromise bill under which the financing of the CIA's undercover operations will be continued at least until the end of the current financial year.

After that appropriations demanded by the administration for subversive activity against independent Nicaragua will be assigned at appropriate requests of the President.

The results of voting in the Senate Committee are sharply in contrast with the decision taken recently by the house special standing committee on intelligence, which is known to have declared for an end to the CIA's secret subversive operations against Nicaragua. The decision aroused a sharp exasperation of the White House the occupant of which described it as irresponsible.

The struggle in congress over the question is taking place against the background of massive lobbyist efforts of the administration and Reagan himself with a view to making the legislators back the administration's adventurist course in Central America aimed at giving greater scope to military support for anti-people regimes and at suppressing the national liberation movements.

MEDIA 'CONFIRM' U.S. ROLE IN NICARAGUA INVASION

LD101832 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast: video report by A. Druzhinin]

[Text] When they begin to talk about the role of the United States in Central America, they stubbornly answer "no" to all questions in the White House and in the State Department. Nicaragua? Is the United States thinking of overturning the legitimate government of the country? "No" is the reply in Washington's official circles. However, what is denied in Washington's government offices is fully confirmed by the U.S. press and television. [shots of article written by former CIA Director Stansfield Turner, followed by shots of unidentified TV announcer and shots of newspaper clippings] You only have to turn on the television and you can find as much documentary proof as you like of provocative interference by the United States in Nicaraguan affairs. Here they are. As yet undefeated Somoza bandits are invading Nicaragua's territory from neighboring Honduras, terrorizing the population and leaving corpses and destruction behind them. Their leaders state that they intend to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government by force of arms. [footage of alleged Somozan bandits reportedly heading for Nicaragua, shots of dead bodies in a forest followed by shots of a "gang" leader and various types of arms and ammunition]

But who is supplying arms to them? The U.S. television company NBC provides an answer to this question: the United States, or more precisely, the Central Intelligence Agency.

Washington's plans to overthrow the Sandinist government of Nicaragua are so obvious that even those closely connected with the CIA speak openly about them. In an interview for U.S. television and the press, Adm Stansfield Turner, former head of the CIA, frnakly admitted that it is the U.S. special services that are organizing and directing operations which aim to overthrow the existing order in Nicaragua. And who should know better than Turner about this? [NBC TV filmclip showing planes and helicopters followed by footage from televised interview with Adm Stansfield Turner]

Will Central America turn into a new Vietnam? Will it become a region of fresh aggression by the United States? That is the question which the U.S. press is anxiously asking at the moment. And it is far from an idle question. For however much they dodge the issue in official Washington, denying the truth, the facts speak for themselves. They show clearly how far the Reagan administration has gone in its aggressive preparations in Central America.

USSR-NICARAGUA ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN MOSCOW

LD111051 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Soviet-Nicaraguan economic talks have begun in Moscow. Attention is given to the prospects of cooperation in the mining industry of the republic, prospecting for mineral resources and training specialists. The Soviet Union is also to help Nicaragua build hydropower plants and other economic projects. Soviet equipment is already being shipped for the two educational centers being built to train specialists for agriculture and the fishing industry.

SOVIET JOURNAL ASSAILS U.S. CARIBBEAN POLICY

LD101546 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- "The main goal of U.S. new Caribbean policy is to stem the revolutionary process in the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, to destabilize progressive regimes, to take socialist Cuba into the vice of a blockade and to lessen by all means the impact of the Cuban example on the peoples of Latin America". This conclusion is drawn by the journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY in its analysis of Washington's anti-Cuban policy. "The provocative campaign of blackmail and threats to Cuba is not an isolated phenomenon in the policy of the U.S. Administration. The present-day American leadership is trying to whip up tension both in individual areas of the world and on a global scale," the article notes.

Washington attaches priority to the attempts to discredit socialist Cuba as a propaganda cover for its counter-revolutionary intrigues in Latin America. The tone of the anti-Cuban campaign is being set by high-ranking members of the U.S. administration, including the president.

The journal characterizes as "groundless and absurd" the charges of involvement in "international terrorism" made against Cuba and qualifies them as "a travesty of the truth and the extremes of political cynicism and hypocricy" because, it notes, it is Washington that has been perpetrating numerous acts of terrorism against Cuba.

Carrying on its undeclared war against Cuba, the article stresses, the United States does not shrink from the use of most barbarous and inhuman means to the point of employing bacteriological weapons.

A particular threat is posed to Cuba by militarist provocations, by the continued escalation of the U.S. military potential in the Caribbean, and by open discussions of plans to establish an armed blockade of Cuba and to carry out direct armed intervention in it.

"Washington's intrigues against Cuba and other Latin American countries constitute a gross violation of such basic principles of international law as non-intervention, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of nations to self-determination and to peaceful coexistence," the journal says in conclusion.

CHERNENKO RESUMES SOME OFFICIAL DUTIES

NC110738 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 11 (AFP) -- Konstantin Chernenko, the virtual no two of the Soviet Communist Party who was reportedly ill for over a month, has recovered sufficiently to deal with some of his duties, the Central Committee Secretariat told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE today.

The Secretariat said that Mr Chernenko, who is 71, had not officially returned to his office but worked there three hours a day to check incoming business. Mr Chernenko is the chairman of the Communist Party Politburo. [title as received]

This information, observers here believe, should put an end to rumours that Mr Chernenko, whose last public appearance was on March 30, was losing in a power struggle in the Politburo.

Mr Chernenko was at one time tipped to succeed President Leonid Brezhnev, who died last November.

He was also absent from several important political meetings and he did not attend the May Day parade in Red Square with other Soviet leaders, although his portrait was displayed among the 12 members of the Politbureau, a sign that he had not been dismissed as rumours in Western circles here had claimed.

The nature of his illness is not known. An East European source here said that he suffered from "a cold" and on May 6 his Secretariat said that "he is still ill."

SAKHAROV 'READY TO EMIGRATE' IF AUTHORIZED

NC110940 Paris AFP in English 0836 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 11 (AFP) -- Dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov is ready to emigrate if authorized to do so, his wife Elena Bonner told Western correspondents here today.

Recently Soviet Justice Minister Vladimir Terebilov told Swedish television that Mr Sakharov, in internal exile in Gorki since January 1980, would be granted an exit visa if he applied for one.

Last month official Austrian sources said the faculty of physics of Vienna University had decided to invite the Nobel Peace prize-winning scientist to give a series of lectures.

However, Mrs Bonner said that her husband had so far received no formal invitation from Vienna.

IZVESTIYA ON WORLD WAR II LEGACY, CURRENT TASKS

PM101511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Heirs of Victory"]

[Text] Our mothers remember the joy with which families celebrated the birth of sons and daughters in 1945.

There were not many causes for such celebrations -- even after the 9 May salvos the war was slow to recede into history and the triumph of our victory was heavily tinged with the bitter memory of wartime upheavals.

The war cut a swath through many families and, in all our people lost 20 million fellow citizens during the 4 years of the war. You sometimes think: If you listed surname after surname, forename after forename, all those who died, how long that list of grief would be! What points of the planet that scroll of sorrow would reach when unrolled!

The children born in 1945 entered life with their mothers' longstanding wishes for happiness and a behest from the frontline generation to live in peace, to love the motherland boundlessly, and to defend it courageously against any foes.

The boys and girls born in the year of victory are now nearly 40 years old -- they are at the height of their powers. In the place of the fallen there has arisen a new generation and the ranks of the people building communism have merged monolithically.

In the last year of peace -- 1940 -- there were 194 million of us Soviet people. Today the country's population is over 271 million. The wondrous, miraculous amalgam of different times is embodied in these hundreds of millions of human destinies: the Soviet people now include those who created our country, those who defended it against the enemy during the war, and their heirs whose lot it is to march through life's stages under the eternal light of the May 1945 salvo.

After that remote but unforgettable year of victory there appeared on the streets of the cities and villages which arose out of the ruins, a fine number of young children and happy mothers and young fathers with "wounded in action" stripes and combat awards on their service blouses. Years were to pass before those blouses were to become relics to be worn only on holidays. Decades were to pass before those who returned from the conflagration of war received the honorable title of veterans. And over these years a whole generation of Soviet people was to grow and mature -- a generation of people whose birth occurred in the difficult, but happy postwar years and it was in their hands that the frontliners placed their greatest legacy -- the motherland. It is this generation which now comprises the backbone of the labor collectives and has taken a fitting place in the ranks of the scientific, technical, and creative intelligentsia. And it has had a special destiny -- as it were forming a living bridge uniting two centuries in man's history -- the 20th and the 21st.

In thinking about the future and surveying the past, you can say with great pride that the heirs have proved worthy of this great legacy. As is fitting, they have not only preserved carefully everything achieved in labor and defended in battle but have also added to it. They have woven new rays reflecting our present day into their military and labor glory. If you look at the country's prewar and present maps you can see new cities, industrial and scientific centers, and enormous economic regions which have emerged since the war. The motherland's countenance has been changed by the Soviet people's remarkable successes in the sphere of the economy and culture. There are also changes which it is hard to record on any maps, even the most detailed, since they are expressed in the figures, facts, and phenomena of the Soviet way of life. In past years an enormous amount of work has been performed not only in boosting productive forces but also in developing collectivist social relations and Soviet statehood and democracy, socialist awareness, science, and culture.

The main result of the Soviet people's constructive activity under the leadership of the Communist Party has been the building of developed socialism in the USSR.

The present generation of Soviet people stands, figuratively speaking, at the source of this natural and historically lengthy stage in establishing a communist formation. In its hands are the keys to the country's future and its mission is the improvement of developed socialism and the gradual transition to communism will occur as this improvement comes about. This work is on an historically unprecedented scale.

The Soviet people are advancing into the future along as yet unknown paths and they appear before all mankind as trailblazers. But as is well known, it is not only an honor to be trialblazers, it is also a complex, sometimes very difficult business. The Communist Party tells the people this frankly. The speech delivered by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee November (1982) plenum gave a profound analysis of the state of the economy, revealed reserves, and indicated ways of resolving urgent problems. While assessing at its worth what has been achieved, the party also sees the shortcomings in the development of the national economy and mobilizes the working people to their elimination. Organization and discipline, the ability to overcome difficulties, and indestructible faith in the future are needed for that.

Every generation has its own main, front lines of life, its own epoch-making frontiers, its own character. The present generation has inherited the noble features of its present collective character from those who routed fascism and raised the banner of victory over the Reichstag. And, just as their fathers and grandfathers learned the art of winning and mastered it fully on the fronts of a holy war, so today, on the forward positions of the enormous communist construction site encompassing the entire country, under the party's leadership the art of winning is being forced in the battles for the people's happiness and bright future.

Our time is one of peace, but it is an unsettled, urgent, tense time. The songs of our day contain many words about peace and their tunes lack any menacing notes, containing merely calm confidence and strength. That is probably because for many years after the war our fathers and grandfathers could not sleep for the wounds inflicted on them in the front line and in their dreams saw the conflagrations, the dugouts with their three-layer wooden ceilings, the pine trees blazing above them, and they met with their fallen comrades in their troubled dreams.

The experience of the war, the gravity of its calamities and the immense sorrow of its losses have also become the property of the generation which has not known war, which was born after the victory. And like any experience that is truly of the people, it has not simply merged into a bitter memory, it is also a call to action. Every Soviet person, our entire people, place concern for the preservation of peace above all else. And it is toward preventing a new cycle of the nuclear missile arms race and averting war that all the efforts of the party and people are directed.

It was 38 years ago that the May wind, in which all the winds of the entire prolonged and ferocious war were interwoven, unfurled the glorious wings [krylya] of the victory banner over the last stronghold of Hitlerism. This banner was raised for the sake of the future world. And may its scarlet cloth never be touched by the winds of new battles -- that is what the inheritors of victory are thinking, that is what they are seeking, that is what they are struggling for.